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WASHINGTON.

OPENING OF THE NEW CONGRESS.

ELECTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR OFFICERS—SIXTY MEMBERS REFUSE TO TAKE THE "IRON-CLAD" OATH AND TAKE THE MODIFIED FORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The usual scenes of bustle and excitement attending the opening of a new Congress were witnessed to-day at the Capitol. The House was the principal point of attraction, and long before the hour of assembling the galleries were packed and the floor and corridors crowded. For the most part the crowd which occupied the floor was composed of applicants for office, who followed members up and down crowded aisles and pounced upon them in their seats, urging their claims for recognition and reward. Mr. McPherson, the old Clerk, at noon formally called the assembly to order, and directed persons not entitled to the privilege of the floor to retire. At this time every available space on the floor was occupied, the crowd being wedged between the front row of seats and the Clerk's desk, and packed in the rear so close that egress was slow and difficult. The order of the Clerk to vacate was observed by very few. During the roll call many members were unable to obtain seats, and some were unable to get far enough within the hall to answer to their names. The north gallery, which for years has been largely occupied by colored people, was to-day remarkable for the absence of that race, not more than a score of dusky faces being seen amid the vast crowd that filled its seats and swarmed out through the doors into the corridors. The roll call was responded to by 286 members, which enabled the Clerk to announce that a quorum of members was present. A motion by Mr. Lamar to proceed to the election of Speaker was carried unanimously. Messrs. Kerr and Blaine were nominated. Messrs. Banks, Clymer, Danforth, and Holman were called to the desk to act as Tellers, and the roll of the Forty-fourth Congress was called for the first time. Kerr received 173 votes, Blaine 106. The few Liberals or "Independents" scattered a half dozen votes for as many candidates. Mr. Kerr was escorted to the chair by Messrs. Blaine and Randall, receiving plaudits from the floor and galleries as he passed down the main aisle. Judge Kelley administered the oath of office with his usual solemnity of manner, his peculiarly full voice, which every one who looks at the man pronounces a mystery, reaching every corner of the chamber. Upon assuming his duties the new Speaker made a very brief address, speaking in a nervous, halting manner, which appeared to the greater disadvantage following the robust voice and graceful manner of the last occupant of the chair. The first duty of the new Speaker was to direct the roll to be called by States, the members arranging themselves in front of the desk to take the oath of office. Those who took the modified oath were sworn in afterward in three sections, and numbered sixty. The Clerk and Sergeant at Arms took the "iron-clad" oath, and the Door-keeper and Postmaster the modified oath.

LOUISIANA QUESTION REVIEWED.

PREFERENCE GIVEN TO THE M'ENERY CERTIFICATE IN SEATING THE LOUISIANA MEMBERS—FERNANDO WOOD AS A LEADER OF THE HOUSE—A MISTAKE RECTIFIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The first partisan movement by the Democrats in the House was decidedly interesting. It affords some signs of the Democratic line of policy, and it brought several of the most prominent men on both sides into the debate. The case briefly stated is as follows: Four of the six Louisiana members filed with the Clerk of the House certificates from both Kellogg and McEnery. Nash had a certificate from Kellogg only, but there was no contestant for his seat. Frank Morey, from the Fifth District, had a certificate from Kellogg, and Spencer filed a certificate for the same district from McEnery. The members who had two certificates were sworn in. Nash, with a Kellogg certificate was sworn in, but Morey, who had a certificate precisely like Nash's, was ordered to stand aside because Spencer presented his McEnery credentials. Clerk McPherson placed Morey on his roll as having a prima facie right to his seat, and no voice is raised to dispute that. In this he did no more than the law demanded.

When the members with undisputed rights were all sworn in, Fernando Wood offered a long preamble and resolution, referring the cases of Morey and Spencer to the Committee on Elections, when appointed. His resolution was so drawn as to compel that committee to pass, not upon the prima facie case, but absolutely upon the rights of the contestants, on the evidence filed in the Clerk's office. This was a close imitation of the old Chorpenning resolution, intended to swindle the Government. The real effect and purpose of his resolution was to open up the question of who ought to be Governor of Louisiana to a new discussion and settlement. He stated plainly that that question would be raised in due time, and Mr. Cox, in a brief speech, said he had never consented to the compromise of last Winter. Lamar declared that he had no desire to reopen the Louisiana quarrel, and offered a moderate substitute for Wood's proposition. Mr. Blaine, Mr. Wheeler, and Mr. Hoar made some strong points against the proposition of reference to committee, but the Democrats could not afford to abandon the lead of Mr. Wood so abruptly as to allow Morey to be sworn in immediately. Blaine and Wheeler both showed that the Democracy was trampling on the compromise to which they had consented. The McEnery credentials are more than a year old. The House has recognized Kellogg formally as the *de facto* Governor. The people of Louisiana have recognized him by act of their Legislature. McEnery has not recently made pretense of being Governor. The claimant to the seat has shown that he regarded his credentials as worthless, because he has filed notice of a contest, and taken testimony to establish his claim. Holman alone among the Democrats favored the swearing in of Morey without reference.

The movement led by Mr. Wood was in the end a complete failure. The motion for the previous question was seconded by the full Democratic vote at first, but when the yeas and nays were called the untenable nature of the position began to be recognized, and Mr. Wood only secured a bare majority. On the direct question of reference no roll call was had, but the Democrats withdrew from their leader, and, on motion of Mr. Blaine, Morey was called and sworn in as a member of the House. This should have been done at first without opposition, because his *prima facie* right was perfectly clear. Mr. Wood's first attempt to lead the House can hardly be said to have given him much prestige. The incident served to show how much stronger than the Democratic the Republican side is in able and clear-headed debaters. Against Wood, Lamar, and Cox, in to-day's contest, were Blaine, Garfield, Wheeler, Hoar, and Frye. Mr. Wood regretted that Mr. Blaine should have raised a "partisan" objection to his resolution and its preamble.

THE SPEAKER AND THE COMMITTEES

SPECULATION FOLLOWING THE CHANNELS INDICATED LAST NIGHT—MR. WOOD'S PROSPECTS FOR THE CHAIR OF THE WAYS AND MEANS—NO ANNOUNCEMENT EXPECTED FOR A WEEK OR TEN DAYS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Mr. Kerr is giving as much thought to the composition of the committees as possible, and is conferring with his political friends in both the House and the Senate. Mr. Kerr seems to be acting without the influence of previous pledges, and his friends say he will make up his committees in such a manner as to give satisfaction to the whole country. There is, it appears, no reason to modify the expression of last night as to the chairmanships of the important committees. There was more speculation upon Mr. Kerr's probable action toward Fernando Wood than upon any other topic, and assertions were made that he would and would not get the Committee on Ways and Means. One of Mr. Kerr's nearest friends in Congress said this evening that the Speaker was without pledge to any living man, and that he was under no obligation to Mr. Wood, as that gentleman had given him neither his vote nor his influence, but that Mr. Wood would get a good place. His long service entitled him to it, and while Mr. Kerr's personal preference would be for his friends, he would not attempt to punish his opponents who were entitled to position and consideration. This gentleman left the impression that the Speaker was not favorable to Wood for Chairman of the Ways and Means, but he nevertheless thought Wood might receive it. Inasmuch as this gentleman is himself booked for an important Chairmanship, he was looking out for himself, and was taking no part in what is developing into an effort to place some other than Fernando Wood at the head of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Kerr said to-day that it would be at least ten days or two weeks before he would announce the committees. There will, therefore, be plenty of time for speculation before the result is announced. Mr. Kerr is naturally a very reticent man, and will be likely to keep most of his determinations as to appointments very carefully from the press and from interested parties.

THE SENATE PRESIDENCY.

MR. FERRY LIKELY TO CONTINUE IN THE OFFICE—RUMORS OF A MOVEMENT TO REPLACE HIM ON ACCOUNT OF HIS FINANCIAL VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A caucus of the Republicans of the Senate has been called to meet to-morrow to make the usual preparations for the formation of committees. There has been some talk among Senators in regard to the choice of a new man to take Senator Ferry's place as President of the Senate. There is thus far no movement known to have been organized against him, and it is not thought that there will be a new election. The question is quite different from what it would be if there were a vacancy in the office. Mr. Ferry holds it and will continue to hold it till the Senate elects a successor. To proceed to such an election would be in violation of the precedents and of what is regarded as Senatorial courtesy. It would be an open rebuke to Mr. Ferry. The only way in which the affair could be decently managed, as viewed from a comparison of the precedents, would be by his resignation. Among the rumors in circulation is one to the effect that he has been asked by several Senators to resign, but this is not probable. The only reason for removing Mr. Ferry would be his financial views, and the efforts against him would open the whole currency question in the Senate, and mix with it a personal controversy of a very serious character.

THE RULES OF THE HOUSE.

THE RULES OF THE LAST HOUSE ADOPTED EXCEPT THE TWO NEW RULES MADE LAST WINTER—THE REASON OF THEIR REJECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The House to-day passed a resolution adopting the rules of the last Congress, except the two new rules adopted at the last session, after a protracted struggle. The first of the two discarded rules provided that, on Mondays, when a motion to suspend the rules to consider a resolution is pending, it shall require a majority vote to second a demand for the previous question. The second rule provided that whenever a question is pending the Speaker shall not entertain any question of a dilatory character except one motion to adjourn and one motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn. The purpose of the first rule was to prevent any one member from consuming time in calling the roll on "buncombe" resolutions, and the second was to prevent such filibustering as was indulged in by the Democrats last session, during the consideration of the Force bill and some others. While this is a generous concession to the minority, it is also a sagacious move on the part of the majority, as it will enable the minority to check the designs of the more ultra of the Democrats, and prevent legislation which might prove annoying to the party.

THE ESTIMATES.

NEXT YEAR'S ESTIMATES FOUR AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS GREATER THAN THIS YEAR—THE ITEMS OF THE INCREASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The total of the estimates for the next fiscal year is $314,612,608, against estimates for the present year of $310,030,769, an increase of more than four and a half million dollars. The appropriations for the present year were $293,166,177, or more than twenty-one and one-half millions less than the estimates for next year. The increase in the estimates is made up mainly of $2,000,000 for the Army, $1,750,000 for the Navy, $2,300,000 for public works, and $1,300,000 for miscellaneous expenses. There are reductions for Indians of $1,000,000, pensions, $1,000,000, and more than half a million for postal service.

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

TEXT OF THE SPANISH REPLY RECEIVED AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT—ITS TONE FRIENDLY—TEMPER OF THE MESSAGE ON THIS POINT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The note of the Spanish Government in reply to the note of Mr. Cushing, about which there has been so much discussion and so little real knowledge on both sides of the Atlantic, was received at the State Department this morning. It is described as very friendly and cordial in tone, and by its spirit gives hope that the long-pending controversies between the two Governments may be speedily adjusted. The note is very long and very elaborate, and evidently will require considerable time for consideration. The President's Message can hardly be different in spirit from the note received. It will, without doubt, be conciliatory and courteous, since the desire of our Government for peaceable adjustment of pending questions would not be served so well in any other way.

INTRIGUING FOR THE PRESIDENCY

THURMAN, PENDLETON, AND HENDRICKS—THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE IN THE INTEREST OF ASPIRANTS—THURMAN OVERREACHES HIS TWO WESTERN OPPONENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—One of the interesting features of the canvass for and election of the new officers of the House, was the strong tint of intrigue given to the whole ticket by Democratic Presidential aspirants. The Democracy of the West, in combination with the South, captured the caucus by preconcerted arrangement, and united for future operations. The Western men first come here with a united front and with "bad blood" for their Eastern brethren, growing out of the currency question. They soon found ready and willing allies in the Southern members, as fast as they came, and they struck hands for mutual gain. The Eastern men seemed anxious to conciliate the angry Western element that showed such a determined front, and made little opposition to their getting all the offices—if they did not really assist in the distribution. They reasoned, too, that if they gave the Speaker and all the other offices to the West and South, the East would get the Democratic Presidential nominee next year; but it now appears that such is not the understanding or purpose of the Western members. From the start the Western men had their eye upon the Presidency, and what they have done and are doing is looking to the national contest next year. Thurman's friends, as well as Pendleton's and Hendricks', were equally in earnest as to the front to be shown and the arrangements to be made for the future. They were all agreed for once that it was necessary to say to the Eastern men of their political faith that they had made a failure of the party management in the past year, and that they now proposed to take the reins and to give timely notice that a Western man must be the nominee of the party next year. All agreed as to the necessity of this move, each one of the three, Thurman, Pendleton, and Hendricks hoping to gain strength by the arrangement. It is conceded, however, that Thurman captured the organization and left his friends, Pendleton and Hendricks, with the bitter recollections that they have aided in killing themselves so far as the next Presidential nomination is concerned. It is known that John G. Thompson is the warm personal friend of Thurman. While others denounced him for not taking an active part in the Ohio campaign of last Fall, Thompson, although charged with the management of the campaign, was his steady and consistent friend, and is stronger in his friendship to-day than ever. Thompson was the last name announced for the position of Sergeant at Arms, and yet so well had the thing been managed that he distanced all his competitors from the start, and had a clean majority the day he was brought forward. Mr. Fitzhugh, of Texas, under the same influences, was a candidate for Sergeant at Arms for effect, and as soon as Thompson was declared to be the nominee, Fitzhugh was elected door-keeper as the result of a private understanding, without having been an avowed candidate for the place. The Postmaster, Col. Stewart, of Virginia, is also said to be a Thurman man. So it may be concluded, with John G. Thompson as Sergeant at Arms, with his known ability for organization and manipulation, and Mr. Fitzhugh as door-keeper, and Col. Stewart for Postmaster, that Mr. Thurman has fairly beaten both Pendleton and Hendricks and turned their combinations to his own account. Some of the friends of Gov. Allen claim that, in spite of the success he has achieved in the organization of the House, Thurman could not get the vote of his own State in the National Convention; but several gentlemen of inflation tendencies now here, living in those sections of Ohio most favorable to "rag money" say that this is not so, and that, notwithstanding his apathy in the canvass of last Fall, Ohio is for him. Thurman's friends are very jolly over their success, and Thurman himself is said to be in the best of spirits. The Tilden party meantime claim that Kerr's election is in the interest of their candidate for the Presidency. This is a controversy that will only be determined in the future.

CONGRESS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION TO INVITE CONGRESS TO VISIT PHILADELPHIA NEXT SATURDAY—AN APPROPRIATION OF $1,500,000 TO BE ASKED FOR FOR THE EXPOSITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Gov. Bigler and Thomas Cochrane, of the Centennial Commission, are here for the purpose of arranging to have Congress visit the Centennial grounds next Saturday. A meeting of the Pennsylvania delegation will be held to-morrow to consider the best manner of presenting the matter. It is the purpose of the Centennial Commission to ask Congress for an appropriation of $1,500,000 to complete the buildings. Gov. Bigler says the liabilities of the Commission to this time have been fully met by subscription, and if the Government will vote the sum named the entire work of preparation for the exhibition can be successfully completed by the time appointed for the formal opening.

THE APPEAL TO BE MADE TO CONGRESS TO-DAY—REPORT ON THE FINANCES—WHAT THE COMMISSIONERS SAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, A. T. Goshorn, and Daniel J. Morrell representing the United States Centennial Commission, and John Welch, William Bigler, and Henry Winsor, of the Board of Finance, have united in a memorial to Congress, praying for an appropriation of $1,500,000. The memorial will be presented to Congress to-morrow. It cites the Congressional enactments relative to the Centennial; speaks of the progress made on the buildings, and gives the following financial exhibit: Amount required to carry on the work to the opening day, $6,724,850; total stock subscriptions, $2,357,750; gifts, concessions, and interest, $230,000; further concessions, $100,000; appropriation by Pennsylvania, $1,000,000; appropriation by Philadelphia, $1,500,000; deficiency, $1,537,100.

The memorialists say, "We point to what has been done with a confident hope of your approbation. The expenditures have been made with economy and care; not a dollar of debt remains due and unpaid, and our estimates have never been exceeded. Wherefore, we think our judgment of future necessities may be received with trust. It is our duty, under the law, to keep you advised of our progress. You know the condition of business among your constituents; our efforts to raise money have never been realized to this day, but we need not explain why we have not quite reached our aim, the completion of our task through the aid of the people alone. Subscriptions have slackened because of a prevalent belief that the time has arrived when Congress may justly and wisely assist. Wherefore we pray your honorable body to appropriate to us $1,500,000, with which we can complete perfectly all our preparations, and open the Exhibition on the appointed 10th of May, 1876, without debt, leaving the current expenses thereafter to be paid by the receipts."

The memorialists close with a reference to the necessity of early action, and an entreaty for the careful consideration of a question that appears to concern closely the pride and honor of the country.

DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DISCUSSING THE TIME FOR HOLDING THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—An informal interchange of opinion of the members of the National Executive Democratic Committee took place to-day at the Arlington Hotel. There were present Hon. Augustus Schell, of New-York, Chairman; George G. Thompson, of Ohio; Senator Randolph, of New-Jersey; Senator McDonald, of Indiana; ex-Representative McHenry, of Kentucky; Hon. William A. Barnum, of Connecticut; Hon. William a Moore, of Michigan; James P. Barr, of Pittsburg, and Mr. Eaton, of Kansas, with A. D. Banks, of Mississippi, as their Secretary. Mr. Schell, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and who is also the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, was authorized to use his discretion in calling the latter committee together, with a view of designating the time and place for the holding of the next National Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE MESSAGE NOT TO APPEAR TILL TO-DAY—CHANGE IN THE CONSOLIDATION OF REVENUE DISTRICTS—SUICIDE OF A GAMBLER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President said, in answer to inquirers this afternoon, that he would not transmit his Message to Congress until to-morrow.

The President to-day directed that Internal Revenue Collector Veatch shall be retained at his old district in Indiana; that Collector White shall remain in the Seventh District as heretofore, and Collector Boggs as Collector of the Indiana and Lafayette district, and the other officers and districts as originally consolidated. Having recommended the original scheme of consolidation, Commissioner Pratt has made no alterations or suggestions whatever with reference to any changes, and, with the exception of one in Maine, the changes in Indiana are the only ones in which the President has yielded to the appeals for change in the Commissioner's plan of consolidation. Jacob M. Copes was to-day appointed Gauger for the Fifth District of Illinois.

Assistant Surgeon John C. Boyd is ordered to the receiving ship Potomac, at Philadelphia; Paymaster W. Goldsborough is ordered to duty on the Phlox, Santee, and other vessels at the Naval Academy on the 5th of January next; Passed Assistant Paymaster L. E. Boggs is ordered to the Marion; Passed Assistant Engineers F. W. Townrow and J. H. Diamond are ordered for examination to the Retiring Board; Mate George H. Cooper is detached from the Navy-yard at Norfolk, and ordered to duty on board the United States ship St. Louis, at League Island, Pennsylvania. Paymaster S. T. Browne is detached from the Phlox and other vessels at the Naval Academy, but is to remain on duty as Naval Storekeeper at the Academy; Assistant Paymaster Charles F. Eastman is detached from the Marion and has been ordered to settle up his accounts; Passed Assistant Engineer B. F. Wood is detached from the Saco, Asiatic Station, and ordered to return home and report his arrival.

Major Hope, a "sporting" man, was found dead in his bed this morning with an empty laudanum bottle at his side. He had just completed his arrangements for opening a faro bank for the Winter.

The Judgeship formerly filled by Durell at New-Orleans is still vacant. George H. Williamson, formerly Minister to the South American States, a resident and native of Louisiana, is here, and has the indorsement of the entire Bar of New-Orleans, irrespective of party, for the vacant Judgeship.

Mr. S. S. Fenn is here to contest Gov. Bennett's right to admission as a delegate from Idaho, alleging that Mr. Bennett, as Governor, combined with Secretary Curtis to throw out the votes which elected Fenn, on the ground that the prefix of Honorable on the ballots invalidated them; that he then, as Governor, issued the certificate of his own election as Delegate, and has since last March drawn the salary of both offices, in violation of the law.

The only Senators absent to-day were Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi; Mr. Cragin, of New-Hampshire; Mr. Dorsey, of Arkansas; Mr. Goldthwaite, of Alabama; Mr. Jones, of Nevada; Mr. Logan, of Illinois; Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina; Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, and Mr. Sharon, of Nevada; the last-named has not yet taken the oath of office.

THE ESTIMATES IN DETAIL BY DEPARTMENTS.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to Congress his book of estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the following being the total recapitulation by departments:

Objects.	Estimates for 1877.	Estimates for 1876.
Congress	$6,958,475 10	$6,659,137 97
Executive proper	78,400 00	78,400 00
Department of State	1,601,095 00	1,638,765 00
Treasury Department	171,193,267 98	171,066,214 31
War Department	57,430,499 17	52,588,049 00
Navy Department	22,792,426 40	21,086,627 65
Interior Department	40,594,125 64	42,068,285 96
Post Office Department	9,862,714 19	10,468,750 00
Department of Justice	3,850,040 00	4,100,260 00
Department of Agriculture	251,565 00	276,280 00
Grand total	$314,612,608 48	$310,030,769 89

	Appropriations for 1876.
Congress	$5,085,419 80
Executive proper	78,400 00
Department of State	1,682,035 00
Treasury Department	174,150,685 44
War Department	40,630,657 29
Navy Department	18,577,546 90
Interior Department	39,894,106 68
Post Office Department	8,930,657 00
Department of Justice	3,887,549 46
Department of Agriculture	249,120 00
Grand total	$293,166,177 57

From the above it will be seen that the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, were $16,864,592 32 less than the estimates, and that the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, are $4,581,838 59 larger than the estimates for the previous year.

MURDER BY TRESPASSERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—Mr. Samuel Hibberd, who lives in Delaware County, about two hundred and fifty yards west of the Philadelphia County line, with John Sheridan, his farm hand, ordered a party of gunners off his place about noon to-day. The latter refusing to go, and using insulting language, Hibberd carried out a threat to shoot one of their dogs, whereupon one of them struck him on the head with the butt of his gun, and another fired and shot Sheridan, killing him instantly. The latter was at the time clinched with the third man of the gunning party. The men ran after, the fatal shot, and escaped. Hibberd pursued them some twenty yards, and fired, wounding, it is supposed, one of the parties.

FRENCH LEGISLATION.

HARD PROBLEMS FOR THE ASSEMBLY

THE APPROACHING DISSOLUTION OF THE CHAMBER—THE WORK ON HAND—THE SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS—PRESS LAWS NEW AND OLD—A FRANCO-AMERICAN FETE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 22, 1875.

Every day brings us nearer to the dissolution of the Chamber, and it is evident that the hours of our present legislative body are extremely limited. But very little work remains to be done, but, by common consent, it must be confessed that little is spun out to the greatest possible extent. It is human nature to hesitate braving the unknown future. There is no telling what may happen, and so long as one remains a Deputy there is a chance of seeing something turn up to one's advantage; but popular favor is so fickle that very few, however highly they may have been honored in the past, can place much dependence upon it. Only a limited number of those who represent the people would be returned to a new Assembly, and a feeling of incertitude seems to pervade the present body. To the chagrin of many it was found on Thursday last that only a small amount of work remained on hand, and hence a motion to adjourn over until to-day was met with universal favor. The third reading of the Electoral law was fixed for this afternoon. Meantime two or three important questions were before the Assembly, but every one felt inclined to wait to see how strong a majority the Ministry could obtain upon the leading issue of the day. Evidently the demand for a secret ballot upon the *scrutin d'arrondissement* was a mistake, for it left room for doubt. The Republicans themselves are justified in saying that M. Buffet might not have obtained his thirty-one majority if the voting had been open, and all the parties feel that they have an interest in knowing just how things stand, and whether or not the Ministry has a majority strong enough to enable it to carry its projects. If it is found that members voted for the Ministry who would not have done so had their votes been recorded in the official journal, then combinations will be made which would not be possible if the Ministry is found to have a still larger majority by the open ballot.

THE SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

I have thus given two of the considerations which induced the Assembly to adjourn over from Thursday to Monday, but there is yet another. The difficulties in the way of nominating the seventy-five Senators to be chosen by the Chamber have been found far greater than any one supposed. The old majority has been broken up; old party lines have been partially effaced. Among the 750 Deputies, or thereabout, there are some two hundred floating members with no very pronounced opinions—men who oppose the Ministry when it is weak, support it when it is strong, and who always try to range themselves in a timely way upon the side of success. As can be imagined, this category of Deputies embraces nearly all of those who have doubts about their re-election by the people, and who feel that they must make the most of their present positions. Most of them aim at seats in the Senate, and, as the Government has the nomination of a certain number of Senators, it is not at all unlikely that the floating members will all vote for M. Buffet on the open ballot, in order to make it appear that they had done so when the voting was secret. It is possible, however, in order to save the *amour propre* of many men that another demand for a secret ballot may be sent in. The late majority, composed of Orleanists and Republicans, was formed for the purpose of keeping out the Bonapartists, but that majority has come to an ignominious end. M. Gambetta himself gave it the last kick of the fable. Since there is no majority, so far as any one knows, negotiations have been going on between the different parties for the formation of the Senatorial lists, and as things now stand every party has to be represented according to its numerical strength, but strong efforts are being made by both Orleanists and Republicans to form a majority strong enough to exclude the Bonapartists. The latter laugh at these efforts, because they are certain of having the lion's share in the spoils. They bring forward such men as Canrobert, Magne, and Admiral La Roncière Le Noury, all of whom are sure of being elected to the Senate by the people. In order to prevent the appearance of Bonapartist triumphs, therefore, it is thought prudent to have all of these men, although Bonapartists, quietly elected by the Assembly. But a great deal depends upon the vote of to-day, which will show the Ministerial majority, and it was for this reason also that the Chamber adjourned for three days.

THE LAW ON THE PRESS.

The *scrutin d'arrondissement* finally voted—or rather the Electoral law—there remains the nomination of the seventy-five Senators and the law upon the press. The latter presents many difficulties that now seem insurmountable. The *projêt de loi* presented by M. Dufaure has been very severely treated by the committees. Public opinion has handled it with still greater severity, and the journals are unanimous in their reprobation. It may be said that the press cannot be a judge and a party to the cause at the same time—but what if it happened to be right? Then its arguments would have to be refuted; and I do not think that an easy task. As no one seems inclined to undertake it, there is good reason for inferring that the Minister has made a mistake, and it is one that he would do well to correct at once by withdrawing his law. Such a step would not be considered a Cabinet weakness in presence of this strong expression of public opinion, but rather an act of good policy. What good end can be served by risking a check upon this question, or what utility can there be in obstinately maintaining a law that is condemned by all? M. Dufaure is not the man to make a law of this kind, for he is too much of a lawyer. He likes to see all things regulated by the Code. But perhaps more liberal minds would succeed no better, for it is not an easy thing to make a good law on the press. All the Governments that France has had have tried their hand at it, and all have failed. But up to this time all the journalists who have seriously and dispassionately examined the diverse legislation imposed upon the press during the past fifty or sixty years have been unanimous in according priority to that of 1819. It is the best that the different régimes have imagined for keeping the press in order without stifling liberty at the same time. Its main principle is that the offenses of the press are best judged by a special jury, and it assumes that it is not necessary to create a special category of offenses, classed in the Code as *délits* or *crimes d'opinion*, and that there are no special misdemeanors of this kind. M. Dufaure takes something from this idea, for he wants to put the press under the criminal law, assimilating its offenses with those of individuals, and placing the press under the correctional Police Courts.

OLD LAWS AGAINST NEW.

The very idea of such a thing causes every Parisian journalist to revolt. The legislation of 1819 at least was not wounding to professional pride. As already intimated, it proceeded upon the principle that the offenses of the press could not be assimilated with ordinary violations of the criminal code, and it accorded a special jurisdiction for the press. All French journalists and publicists have admitted this disposition of things, and after the war the new Government made haste to go back to it, and announced that press offenses would be sent before the jury. The theory was excellent, but it worked badly in practice, for every paper sent before the jury came out triumphant—an acquittal being certain in advance—and this was incompatible with the laws of the state of siege that existed in forty departments. Before the jury defeat was certain, and the Government was forced to triumph by the use of martial law. But as this could not endure forever, it was necessary to make a law for the press, and M. Dufaure has tried his hand at it. From this showing his dilemma is obvious; the press clamors for the legislation of 1819, because it accords the jury, and the jury never fails to bring in a negative verdict. The state of siege has been maintained for three years solely against the press, and the Government thinks that it can only be raised when a good press law has been passed. But no law which does not admit the jury will satisfy public opinion, and any law which does will be fatal to the Government. In fact, we must candidly confess this is a very serious dilemma, and, in fancying what ought to be done, we must not forget the peculiarities of the French press, which is not, like our own or that of England, controlled by public opinion. It is no worse than the press of the last century—it is far less violent than in the days of Voltaire and the pamphleteers of his time—but the violences of that epoch were read by a few, who, by their superior education, were placed above the pernicious influences of the public sheets. To-day, on the contrary, the journals are read by the masses, and they make public opinion for good or for evil. Rochefort's *Lanterne* was no more violent than the "Mazarinades" of other days, but the latter were only read by a few cultured persons about the court, who read them solely for the purpose of being amused. I hear this morning that M. Dufaure is afraid to risk his bill in presence of all this public clamor, and has expressed his intention of withdrawing it. Probably the main reason for this step is that no considerable number of Deputies dare put themselves upon record as supporters of a Draconian law upon the press.

A FRANCO-AMERICAN FETE.

The Franco-American fête of Friday was a very pleasant affair, and it furnished another occasion for the expression of those friendly sentiments for us that have become so general. Decidedly, American stock is rising in the French market. This reflection was in my mind when I received a friendly shake of the hand from Emile De Girardin, to whom I presented a friend. The eminent journalist was very cordial in his greeting. He was glad to meet us. "I like the Americans very much indeed," he said with warmth. "I like them for their strength and manliness; I admire them for their progress; I esteem them for their respect for the law. Ah! gentlemen, what a country you have! You enjoy freedom in its truest sense. Here, alas! public discussions are cramped and narrowed—we are not agreed among ourselves as to the meaning of the word liberty." I ventured to suggest, as the result of my observation, that however divided the French may be, however great their quarrels, and how diverse their opinions, the principles of liberty were constantly gaining ground. I could not see that they had gone backward. "True, to a certain extent," replied M. De Girardin, "but we are not yet free like you to discuss grand principles as we will." M. De Girardin was not the only one who complimented us on this occasion, for there were present many Deputies, soldiers, Magistrates, publicists, and men eminent in all walks of life, who seemed to set great store by our friendship, and who left no sort of doubts in our minds about the genuine character of their sentiments. The fête was designed mainly to aid the Bartholdi monument fund. It was the last day but one of the exhibition, and we made an official visit with the jury to all the departments. The persons specially invited made a rapid tour, however, for there was much to be seen, but all came to a halt before a stand in one of the galleries, where M. Marietti had his terra-cotta busts of Washington and Franklin. The French were greatly pleased with them; we felt flattered by their remarks. The clever sculptor will profit by the visit, for so many wanted to purchase the busts, already sold, that he promised to get out an edition of them, and numbers of us subscribed for them on the spot. Franklin is represented as an old man when here in France; Washington at the age of twenty-nine. The same sculptor has also made busts of Lafayette and the Comte de Rochambeau, and all of them were peculiarly appropriate to the occasion. After the tour the guests went below, where several thousand persons were assembled, and the band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner" as we came by. One of the features of the day was a large painting of the Bartholdi monument placed in front of the main entrance. The price of admission being put at five francs, a considerable sum of money must have been added to the Franco-American fund.

THE "SALON."

Great commotion was caused here the other day by a proposition to make the art exhibitions, or *salons*, triennial instead of annual. It was urged in support of this idea that artists could not prepare great works every year, and that an annual exhibition tended to make them careless—to make them think of selling pictures rather than of creating great works. It must be confessed that there is some show of reason here, for the last *salon* was abominable. One half of the pictures looked unfinished. But, on the other hand, it can be urged that genius is not affected by such considerations, and that epochs which appeared the most unfavorable have produced the most enduring works of art, while those which seemed the most favorable to art have produced nothing. The annual *salon* was finally retained. But the proposer of this project was not only defeated, but had his defeat aggravated, for it was not only decided to hold the yearly *salons* as usual, but to have a retrospective *salon* once in every five years.

AUSTRIA.

HEAVY SNOW-FALL—COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says snow has fallen in such quantities as to interrupt communication between Italy and Hungary.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

ANOTHER FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION.

TWO HUNDRED LIVES PROBABLY LOST IN THE SWAITHE MAIN COLLIERY, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND—EFFORTS TO RESCUE THE SURVIVORS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—An awful explosion occurred to-day in the Swaithe Main Colliery, near Barnsley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It is feared that more than two hundred lives are lost.

The colliery belongs to Messrs. Mitchell & Co., and is one of the largest in the southern part of Yorkshire. It is joined by underground workings with Edmunds' main colliery, where, twelve years ago yesterday, over three hundred persons perished. The works extend for many miles. They are entirely worked with safety lamps under very rigid discipline, and were considered safe.

At 6 o'clock this morning about three hundred men and boys descended and commenced work as usual. At 9:30 a terrific explosion occurred. The exact position of the explosion is at present unknown, but the miners in all parts of the pit were startled by a loud report, followed by dense volumes of smoke and after-damp. Those who were able rushed to the pit bottom, but the drawing-cage was displaced.

As soon as possible volunteers organized to search for the dead and dying and those who had escaped. After being down for some time the volunteers reported about noon that they met with great difficulty. They saw many who were alive, but unconscious. It is impossible now to give the number of the lost. It is feared that the first report (200) will be confirmed, though the managers of the colliery hope that many may be saved. The operatives in all the collieries of the district are on the spot ready and anxious to do all possible for the relief of the sufferers. All the local surgeons have also arrived.

All those who have been rescued thus far are seriously burned and injured. Hundreds of men, women, and children are congregated at the mouth of the pit, and as the disfigured bodies are drawn to the surface the scene is of the most heart rending character.

LATEST ESTIMATE OF THE LOSS OF LIFE—THE EXPLOSION CAUSED BY CARELESS BLASTING.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The latest accounts from the Swaithe Colliery indicate that the total number of lives lost is 140. The explosion was caused by careless blasting operations.

Another disaster of a similar character is reported to-day in a coal-mine near Pentyrch, in South Wales. Twelve persons were killed and ten injured.

THE EUROPEAN CROPS.

FIELD LABOR IN ENGLAND STOPPED BY WINTER—NO MATERIAL ADVANCE IN PRICES BEFORE SPRING.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the grain markets for the past week, says the unusually severe Winter having completely stopped field labor and partially closed the Baltic, has caused the wheat market to harden somewhat, but owing to the quantity of grain in granaries there is little prospect of a material advance before Spring. The character of the weather then will be unusually important. Should anything untoward happen, an advance of ten shillings would easily occur. In Paris flour has recovered one franc. Good samples of wheat are rather dearer. The same remark applies to the French Provinces, to Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, and Hungary. Rain has fallen in Northern Africa.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FAILURE OF A LINEN HOUSE OF BELFAST AND LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The failure is announced to-day of Messrs. William Spotten & Co., linen manufacturers and bleachers, of Belfast, Ireland, and No. 7 Milk street, this city. Their liabilities are estimated at $1,500,000.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

OBJECT OF THE INVASION—SECURITY AGAINST ABYSSINIAN AGGRESSION.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The *Times* to-day in its second edition has the following telegram from Alexandria: "Egypt does not wish to annex Abyssinia. She merely wants security against the violation of her frontier by Abyssinia."

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.

THE NEGOTIATIONS RELATING TO THE CONCORDAT.

ROME, Dec. 6.—Dispatches have been received at the Vatican from Madrid stating that Señor Collantes, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has informed the Papal Nuncio that he is open to negotiation upon the Vatican's proposals relative to the Concordat, although he rejects the principles upon which they are based.

SPAIN.

A CARLIST GENERAL RE-ENTERS CATALONIA.

HENDAYE, Dec. 6.—The Carlist General Tristany has re-entered Catalonia, and has issued a proclamation exhorting the inhabitants to rise.

CENTRAL ASIA.

THE RUMORED MASSACRE OF RUSSIAN GARRISONS IN KHOKAND DENIED.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from St. Petersburg says the rumors that Khokand was surrounded and a majority of the smaller Russian garrisons had been massacred are false. There has been no further rising in the City of Khokand.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

THE MISSION OF MR. CAVE TO EGYPT—ATTACHES OF THE MISSION.

LONDON, Dec. 7—6 A. M.—The *Times* gives prominence to the announcement that Col. Stokes, Commandant of the School of Military Engineering, has been appointed to accompany Right Hon. Mr. Cave to Egypt. Several other important officials are also attached to the mission.

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA WITH REFERENCE TO THE SUEZ CANAL PURCHASE.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A special telegram to the *Daily News* from Berlin says it is considered probable in St. Petersburg that Russia will propose an international conference on the Suez Canal question, and if her demand is refused will claim freedom of action in the East.

MARINE DISASTERS.

SINKING OF A BARK BY COLLISION AT SEA—LOSS OF ANOTHER BARK.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The British bark Lalla Rookh, engaged in the American trade, came in collision to-day with the bark Falka, from Dublin for Frederickstadt. The latter sunk. The Lalla Rookh put back, leaking, to Portsmouth.

The bark Eagle, from Leith Nov. 20, for Pensacola, has been lost at sea, with her cargo. Her crew were saved and have arrived at Madeira.

THE SOURCES OF DEFENSE.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S CONDITION

GEN. BELKNAP'S SHOWING OF THE ARMY AND ITS AIDS—SUCCESS OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE—THE SEA-COAST DEFENSE—IMPROVEMENT OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Gen. Belknap has given to the public his report for the past year, with the usual estimates. The document is one of unusual length, but the following extracts are the parts of the most popular interest:

The accounts of the year are as follows:

The actual expenditures of the War Department for the year ending June 30, 1874, including river and harbor improvements, were	$42,326,314 71
The same for the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1875, were	41,277,375 28
Showing a reduction of	$1,048,939 43
The estimates for the military establishment for the ensuing fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, are	$33,452,396 50
Those for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1876, were	32,488,969 50
Being an increase of	$963,427 00
The appropriations for that purpose for the current fiscal year were	$26,727,407 99

The condition of the Army is set forth as follows:

I am gratified to be able to state that since my last annual report a marked improvement has taken place in the *morale* of the service. The Army is now reduced to 25,000 men. Recruiting was resumed in November, 1874, for the purpose of keeping up the standard number, and under a careful system in the selection of the men, the class of recruits now received is of a superior quality. The number of desertions has been largely reduced, being about two thousand one hundred less than during the previous year, while the number of re-enlistments has increased nearly three-fold. The state of contentment thus shown is due, in a great measure, to the excellent system of pay established, which is now graduated by length of service, and affords the soldier an opportunity to deposit his savings with the Government and receive interest for the same until the end of his term.

The controlling reason for the establishment of a military prison has been that soldiers convicted of military offenses merely should be separated from the degrading influences to which they are subjected when confined with ordinary convicts. There have been 362 prisoners received during the year, and there are now 225 in the establishment. Those prisoners have been employed in various ways on the prison building and about the post, thus saving the expense of employing labor. It is hoped that an appropriation will be made for starting workshops, for it is confidently believed that the prisoners may be made to earn sufficient for their own maintenance, and in time that no appropriation will be required to be made by Congress for their support.

The desertions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, were 4,606; of re-enlistments, 699; the number of sergeants re-enlisted, 149. The desertions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, were 2,521; re-enlistments, 1,926; sergeants re-enlisted, 347. No better evidence can be furnished of the improved condition of the service than by presentation of the foregoing figures.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE CORPS.

The report concerning the Signal Service Corps confirms the general high opinion regarding this department.

During the past year 102 signal stations have been maintained, to fill the system of stations of observation from which reports are necessary to enable warning to be given of the approach and force of storms and of other meteoric changes, for the benefit of agricultural and commercial interests. A series of daily telegraphic reports from stations in the West Indies, extending from Cuba, by Jamaica, to Barbados and the Windward Islands, has been arranged for.

The issue of the official deductions from the office of the Signal Officer from the reports there received has continued during the year. A minute examination of these deductions and a comparison with the meteoric changes afterward occurring within the district to which each has had reference have given the average percentage of eighty-seven and three-tenths as verified. A comparison of this percentage with average percentages of preceding years exhibits an improvement in accuracy with each succeeding year.

The display of cautionary day and night signals upon the lakes and at the great ports of the United States upon the Atlantic and Gulf coasts has been made systematically on occasions of supposed special danger. Of the total number of cautionary signals thus displayed seventy-six per cent. has been afterward reported as justified.

The exhibition of maps on which the meteoric conditions are shown by symbols at the rooms of the boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and of other commercial associations, and at places of public resort, for the benefit of shipping and other interests; the display of bulletins; the distribution of weather maps, and the employment of other methods for rapidly diffusing information for public use, have been continued as in preceding years.

The river reports, giving the average depth of water in the great rivers of the interior and notice of dangerous changes, for the benefit of river commerce and the population in the vicinity, have been regularly made, telegraphed, bulletined in frames, and published by the press at the river ports and cities.

The construction of ninety-three new buildings has been authorized during the year, at an estimated cost of $301,978, and an expenditure of $407,551 has been authorized for repairs to buildings, construction and repairs of cisterns, and other works.

Plans for the construction of a new post on the north fork of the Loupe River, authorized by act of June 16, 1874, to be known as Fort Hartsuff, have been approved; also plans for log buildings for Winter quarters for troops stationed near Red Cloud and Whetstone Indian Agencies, for which Congress appropriated $30,000 by act of June 23, 1874.

REMARKS ON VARIOUS DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

The work of care and improvement of national cemeteries has been satisfactorily performed during the year. Inclosing walls have been completed at nine cemeteries. Eleven still require walls. Four lodges have been completed during the year; thirteen are yet to be built. The amount expended for this and other necessary work during the year was $231,387 25.

Cession of jurisdiction over a large number of cemeteries has not yet been granted by the several States, but application will be made from year to year until such cession is granted. The granite monument at Salisbury, N. C., is nearly finished. Total number of interments in national cemeteries on June 30, 1875, was 306,053. The total number of head-stones finished to this date is 63,112. This work is being vigorously prosecuted.

The works for the defense of our seaboard, under the Engineer Department, have progressed satisfactorily and as rapidly as the means provided would admit. The class of works, adopted in 1869, are heavy earth-batteries, thoroughly protected, and arranged for guns and mortars suitable to resist the attack of the most powerful iron-clads. Already some of the positions selected, particularly in our larger commercial ports, have a large proportion of their gun-positions prepared.

The trials with torpedoes have continued, and have confirmed the previous views expressed of the importance of this auxiliary in the defense of our harbors, as well as the certainty that their use in time of war will prevent an enemy's vessels from running past our batteries, and will enable us to hold them under the fire of our artillery.

The fourth section of the last River and Harbor act authorizes James B. Eads, with such others as may be associated with him, under certain conditions, to construct such permanent jetties and such auxiliary works as may be necessary to secure and maintain a wide, deep, and permanent channel between the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico, through the South Pass of the river.

All the provisions of the section preliminary to the execution of the work have been carried out. The results of the survey directed by the act to be made by the Coast Survey have been received from the Superintendent of that service, and were supplied to Mr. Eads. An officer of engineers, Major C. B. Comstock, has been detailed, whose duty it is, under the law, "to report the depth of water and width of channel secured and maintained from time to time in said channel, together with such other information" respecting the progress of the improvement, materials used, and character and permanence of the works, as may be necessary to keep Congress fully informed and advised. To enable this officer to make the required surveys and inspections, an annual appropriation is necessary, the estimates for which may be found in the report of the Chief of Engineers, which also contains further information in regard to this work. The amount required for these surveys and examinations during the present fiscal year is $17,000, and as no means for them have as yet been provided, the appropriation of that sum is recommended to be made at the earliest day practicable after the meeting of Congress.

By letter of the 29th of June, Mr. Eads informed me that he commenced on June 14 the construction of works at the bar of the South Pass, and that the provisional works for the construction of the east jetty had already been extended 1,000 feet.

The board appointed under law recommends the immediate sale of Pikesville Arsenal, Maryland, as being badly located, and of insufficient capacity for storage to justify the expenditures necessary to keep it in repair. The Detroit Arsenal having been turned over to the Interior Department for sale, and the Columbus Arsenal transferred to the general recruiting service for depot purposes, the retention of all the remaining arsenals east of the Mississippi River is recommended as essential for the necessities and proper service of the Ordnance Department, unless the plan of concentration proposed by the board on arsenals in 1874 is carried out. The plan consists in the establishment of a grand arsenal of construction in the vicinity of New-York City, retaining the Springfield Armory and the Frankford Arsenal as adjuncts for manufacturing purposes; retaining, also, the Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana; Kennebec Arsenal, Maine; Fort Monroe Arsenal, Virginia, and Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, as places for storage and repair, and selling the Allegheny, Watervliet, Watertown, and Washington Arsenals as rapidly as circumstances will permit, the proceeds of such sales to be devoted to the purchase of a site and the erection of shops, store-houses, and other works for the grand arsenal. The amount that can probably be realized from the sales will be over three million dollars.

The entire Army has been supplied with new rifles and carbines, calibre .45, and we have now in store a reserve supply of these arms of 26,000. At the end of the present fiscal year our reserve supply may reach a total of 40,000 arms of the new model and calibre—about enough, in case of war, to arm one army corps. Our soldiers should be armed with the best weapon that ingenuity and workmanship can produce, and in our country, where armies are to be improvised, made up on the instant by recruits from the anvil and the plow, the want of military discipline and training should be as much as possible compensated for by the quality of the weapon the soldier is to use. Our arsenals should, therefore, be well stocked at all times with a large reserve supply of the best rifles and carbines.

During the past year the armament for our sea-coast defense has engaged the attention of the department, and a board of distinguished ordnance officers has been in session endeavoring to obtain all the data possible with the very meager resources at its command. Its report of Dec. 14, 1874 was sent to Congress by the President in a special message urging "the absolute necessity for immediate provision by Congress for the procurement of heavy cannon," adding that "the constant appeals for legislation on the armament of fortifications ought no longer be disregarded, if Congress desires in peace to prepare the important material without which future wars must inevitably lead to disaster." An appropriation of $75,000 was all that was obtained from Congress, and the attention of that body to this important subject is urgently recommended, and an appropriation of the money estimated for it strongly pressed upon its consideration.

The Commanding General of the Department of the Missouri reports the successful termination of the campaign against the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, and other bands of Indians in the South-west. The Cheyennes, under their principal chief, Stone Calf, surrendered themselves as prisoners of war, restoring the captive children whose parents had been murdered by them. A remnant of this band, comprising its worst criminals, refused to recognize the authority of their principal chief, and attempted to reach the Sioux country, but were intercepted, and after a stubborn resistance were secured.

With the exception of the Utes, who have been peaceful for the past few years, all the Indians in the Department of the Missouri are now on their reservations.

The report of Lieut. Doane, and the other reports which have since been made, are very full in their descriptions. I satisfied myself while there that with the expenditure of a moderate amount of money roads could be located so that travel through the Yellowstone National Park might be easy and unimpeded. Should an appropriation be made by Congress looking toward the surveying of interior roads, in order that the inaccessible localities of the park be opened to the public, the War Department could, through its Engineer Corps, with economy and at moderate expense, do much toward accomplishing what is desired, and the roads so made would be important for military uses.

The curiosities of the park are rapidly being destroyed. How they can be preserved is a problem, but they should be saved; and if authority were given to the War Department to make a survey of the routes alluded to, and to station one or two companies of troops in or near the park for the purpose of preventing spoliation, which will otherwise frequently occur, I have no doubt that the result would be satisfactory. Surely everything should be done that can be to protect all that is grand and beautiful in that remarkable region.

SECRETARY ROBESON'S REPORT.

THE NAVAL FORCE AND ITS DISTRIBUTION—THE CONDITION OF THE NAVY BETTER THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE WAR—THE STRENGTH OF THE HOME DEFENSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary Robeson's report of the naval service for the year shows that the number of vessels of every class and description now borne on the Navy register is 147. These carry all told 1,195 guns, and are of 152,402 tons measurement. Of these, twenty-six, carrying nominally 266 guns, are sailing vessels without steam power, of which number, four, namely the, Santee, the Dale, the Saratoga, and the Portsmouth are in use as training and practice ships; two, the Saint Mary's and the Jamestown, are assigned to States as school-ships, under the act of Congress providing therefor. Three, the Pawnee, the Saint Louis, and the Saint Lawrence are in use as hospital ships, or as quarters; six, the Antietam, the Ohio, the Vermont, the Supply, the Onward, and the Guard are used as coal, store, and supply ships, at the various stations and for the several squadrons; six, namely, the Independence, the New-Hampshire, the Relief, the Sabine, the Potomac, and the Savannah are in commission as receiving-ships; two, the Macedonian and the Cyane, are laid up in ordinary as useless for present purposes; and one, the old New-Orleans, remaining, as has been the case for the last half century, on the stocks at Sackett's Harbor. The Constellation is useful as a practice-ship. These ships, though most of them are useful for the purpose to which they are assigned, and to some extent a necessary part of the naval service, are in fact mere representatives of the Navy of the past, still remaining on the register to be utilized as best may be but of little or no value as part of an efficient force for either the cruising or fighting purposes of the present day. The steam vessels of the Navy, as distinguished from iron-clads and torpedo-ships, number in the whole ninety-five, of which, however, twenty-five are tugs employed as towing, ferry, or torpedo boats at the various navy-yards, or stations, or in use as surveying vessels, or in the service of the Fish Commission, in accordance with the law directing the same. Twenty-nine, of all classes, are in ordinary at the yards on the Atlantic, or at Mare Island. Three, namely, the Gettysburg, the Despatch, and the Tallapoosa are used as freight and dispatch vessels. Three more are in commission as training and receiving ships, at all times ready for service, and the remainder are in commission on the several stations or are at the various navy-yards, ready for use when required. Of these wooden ships eighteen are in fact new—the Trenton, Adams, Essex, Enterprise, Alliance, Alert, Huron, and Ranger being the eight new sloops built under special appropriation; and ten others—the Monongahela, Tennessee, Mohican, Swatara, Vandalia, Marion, Quinnebaug, Galena, Nipsic, and Tallapoosa have been rebuilt with live oak timber, and supplied with substantially new machinery during the two or three years past. Besides such of these new ships as are in commission, thirty-two others, including the largest and most efficient ships in the Navy, are in actual service as cruisers or training-ships, and twelve of the remainder, though requiring more or less repairs to their boilers and machinery, could, if needed, be put into condition for service as soon as sailors could be enlisted to man them. Our iron-clad fleet consists of twenty-six vessels, classed as follows: Three, the Massachusetts, Oregon, and Colossus, which are of a class and in condition to be of no service whatever, having been designed during the war as large sea-going iron-clads, but never launched, and though their names still appear on the navy list, they consist only of their wooden frames, with a single exception, much deteriorated by time, and their unfinished armor and machinery stored in the navy-yards. The remaining twenty-three, consisting of twenty-one vessels of the monitor type and two iron torpedo ships, are all efficient vessels of their class and very powerful in both defensive and offensive operations near our shores. Five of them, namely, the double-turreted monitors Amphitrite, Monadnock, Miantonomah, Puritan, and Terror, are in process of complete repair, requiring from four to six months to finish if pushed, while the remaining eighteen, consisting of the Roanoke, the two torpedo ships Alarm and Intrepid, and fifteen single turreted monitors, namely, the Ajax, Canonicus, Comanche, Catskill, Dictator, Jason, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan, Montauk, Nahant, Nantucket, Passaic, Saugus, and Wyandotte are all in good condition and ready for any service at any time. This makes eighty available ships, including sixteen iron-clads and two torpedo boats. Our cruising stations remain the same as last reported in number and designation, being six separate stations, each commanded by a Rear Admiral and designated respectively the European, the Asiatic, the South Pacific, the North Pacific, the South Atlantic and the North Atlantic Stations. These comprise within their limits the whole field of naval operations in every part of the world. Details are given of the operations of the fleet on each station.

THE STRENGTH OF THE HOME SQUADRON.

The North Atlantic Station is commanded by Rear Admiral J. R. M. Mullany. Of the vessels which composed the force on this station one year ago the Canandaigua, Kansas, and Wachusett have been withdrawn and put out of commission. The Brooklyn has been transferred to the South Atlantic Station, and the Colorado sent to New-York as a receiving ship. The Plymouth, Hartford, Swatara, Alert, Huron, Powhatan, Rio Bravo, and Dispatch have been added to it in the meantime, so that it now consists of the Hartford, Worcester, Powhatan, Plymouth, Swatara, Ossipee, Alert, Huron, Shawmut, Rio Bravo, Dispatch, Dictator, Canonicus, tug Pinta, and store-ship Pawnee.

STRENGTH OF THE HOME STATIONS.

The fleet which occupies this station is sometimes called the home squadron. It now consists for general purposes of the ships above mentioned, but all our ironclads, except two which are attached to the Pacific fleet, really belong to it when in commission. All our vessels on detached service in the Atlantic can also be readily attached to this fleet, as well as our reserved force of receiving and training ships kept in condition for service at the various Atlantic stations. It could also be rapidly reinforced at any time by all the ships in ordinary at the several Atlantic navy-yards which are fit for service. The ships of the European and South Atlantic stations are also within call, and could reach our shores in less than a month should their presence be needed. By utilizing all these means we should be able, if required, to bring into actual service on our own shores, in a very short time a fleet of at least forty cruisers, carrying over 500 guns, besides fifteen iron-clads and two iron torpedo ships. Considerably more than one-half of this force is already in commission, and the remainder might be put into service as rapidly as their crews could be enlisted and organized.

CONDITION OF THE NAVY YARDS.

On the subject of navy-yards the report states that for the past few years no appropriations for new buildings or other works of improvement have been made for several of them, and the small amount appropriated for repairs and preservation has proved insufficient to keep the buildings, stock, and wharves in that thorough state of repair and efficiency which should characterize all public works. An appropriation is asked for building a boundary wall on the west side of the Boston Navy-yard, and appropriations to supply new buildings for several in the yard now unfit for the purposes for which they are used are asked. The Secretary reviews the recommendation made in his last annual report as to the conservation of the valuable New-York Navy yard in its site and territory. In this yard nothing has been done beyond the current repairs. The appropriations asked for the protecting of that part of the Yard bordering upon the Brooklyn docks, and for the improvement and enlargement of the ordnance dock are very much needed. Quite a large area of new ground has been filled in during the past year without cost to the Government, and is now valuable ground for all purposes of the Navy-yard. No appropriation for repairs was made by the last Congress for the Washington Navy-yard, and the buildings will necessarily require a larger expenditure of money to place them in thorough condition than if the repairs had been continuously carried on. This yard contains a quantity of excellent machinery, and as a manufacturing yard has no superior in this country. The excellent location of the Norfolk Navy-yard commends it to the favorable consideration of Congress. It has been partially rebuilt, but much remains yet to be done before it will be restored to its former state of efficiency.

Appropriations are asked for an additional timber shed and for a shell-house at Craney Island. While it is not deemed wise to place the Pensacola yard in condition for building ships, yet it is considered eminently proper that it should possess all requisite facilities for docking and repairing the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron. During the past year the new building for equipment purposes at New-London has been completed and the wharf accommodations much enlarged. An additional appropriation for the continuance of permanent improvements at New-London is recommended.

THE PRESERVATION OF LIVE OAK.

The Secretary is constrained to repeat the recommendations of his last report as to the wisdom—indeed, the almost absolute necessity—of securing, before it passes entirely away, as great a quantity as possible of our sea-shore live oak, the best ship timber of the world. The rapid deterioration of all of our vessels built of other wood, constantly warns us how invaluable is this timber now so rapidly passing away. I have before said it is the growth of centuries, and when once gone will never be replaced. The supply, which was never large, is being rapidly exhausted, and it becomes yearly more difficult to procure, as what is left is being largely bought up for shipment abroad. All of it that was laid up by old Navy Commissioners was consumed during the war, and the department has been endeavoring for the past few years, whenever it had the opportunity and the means, to secure what could be had for the present use, or to be laid up to season for the future use of the Navy. In the opinion of the department measures should be taken if possible to prevent the exportation of such of this timber as is left on our Southern coast, and to secure it for the use of the Government.

WORK OF THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

The Ordnance Bureau has been principally engaged in the arming of our men-of-war and supplying the requisitions of the squadrons and single cruising ships abroad. At the same time experiments have been made with regard to the introduction of breech-loading howitzers into our system of boat armament, and the results have been so satisfactory as to warrant their manufacture and issue as far as the limited appropriation will permit. A very powerful addition, also to our boat equipment, is found in the Gatling gun, which is now issued to all ships. The necessity for making some provision for arming our ships with rifle-cannon is so obvious and pressing that pending the construction of new guns the department proposes to convert a limited number of 11-inch smooth-bore guns into safe and efficient rifles by the inserting of wrought iron tubes. The recent experiments in this direction made by the Army Ordnance Bureau having clearly determined the practicability of making the conversion with safety and certainty. The Torpedo School at Newport continues in a high state of efficiency, and the knowledge obtained by the officers in the manufacture and use of every description of this terrible means of warfare is of inestimable value to the service. A recent personal inspection of the station satisfies me that no branch of our naval system deserves more care and support. In concluding his report the chief of this bureau calls attention again to the dangerous proximity of the naval magazine at Ellis Island to the City of New-York and to Jersey City. The subject has already been brought to the attention of Congress, and a board appointed for the purpose of examining into the matter made a report recommending the removal of the magazine to a point up the North River. No further action, however, was taken, and the magazine is still kept on the island.

THE NAVY STRONGER THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE WAR.

The Secretary has the following to say upon the condition of the Navy: "It is gratifying to be able to report that the Navy is now in stronger and more efficient condition than it ever has been at any time since the commencement of your administration. It is not very strong in the number nor in the classes of its ships, but what there are of them are in as good condition as it is practicable to keep such materials of war under the various and trying conditions to which they are in the nature of their service constantly exposed. A far larger proportion than usual of our wooden ships are ready for service. Our iron-clad fleet is efficient, our storehouses are fairly stocked with ordnance equipments and supplies, and we have on hand a fair supply of the best material for the building and repair of ships. The service has been placed in this state of efficiency, compared with what existed a few years ago, by utilizing, except in the case of eight sloops built under special appropriation, what could be spared from the current appropriations and from the appropriations made during the Cuban emergency, and applying these means practically toward putting what was worth saving of the Navy as it existed in as permanent good condition as the state of the ships and the means at command permitted. The wisdom of this policy is, I think, illustrated by the strength of our position to-day. It would also be well, I think, if Congress would afford means to finish at once all the repairs of the five double-turreted monitors since, when they are finished, according to the present design, our iron-clad fleet will be much more powerful, and they are while undergoing repairs useless for any present purpose, and the process of repairing them out of what can be spared from current appropriations not only cripples the department in all its other operations, but is of course very slow. With these added to it our iron-clad force would for purposes of defense present a very substantial barrier to anything which would cross the seas and attempt to enter our ports."

PROMOTIONS IN THE POLICE FORCE.

Under former administrations of the Police Department it was the custom to make promotions from the ranks without regard to the qualifications of the officers so promoted, and without any examination as to their competency to perform the duties of the positions to which they were assigned. The present board some months ago, by resolution, established a Board of Examiners, consisting of Superintendent Walling, Inspectors Dilks, McDermott, Thorne, and Speight, and Drill Capt. Copeland, by whom all applicants for promotion are examined. Each of the examiners presents, on a blank prepared for the purpose, his opinion of the qualifications of the candidate, and these findings in sealed envelopes are sent to the Board of Police, who state that they will be entirely guided in the promotions to be hereafter made by the findings of the Board of Examiners. Commissioner Disbecker, at the meeting of the Committee on Rules and Discipline yesterday, offered a resolution setting apart one evening in each week for the examination of Captains in the Police force by the Board of Examiners, and that the Police Commissioners be present at the examinations. The resolution also directs the Board of Examiners to cite before them for examination the Sergeants of Police, who are to be examined by precincts.

A PRACTICAL TEMPERANCE REFORMER.

Yesterday the somewhat unusual incident of a woman preferring a charge against a liquor-dealer for selling liquors to her husband, to the detriment of his family's welfare, occurred at the Washington Place Police Court, before Justice Morgan. The plaintiff is Amanda Dodge, of No. 143 Sullivan street, and the defendant is Matthew Bogan, of No. 166 Prince street. For some time past Mrs. Dodge's husband has been in the habit of squandering his earnings in drink, a practice which has resulted in driving his family almost to the verge of beggary. His wife at last resolved that she would at least prevent the liquor dealers from selling liquor to her husband on the Sabbath. Seeing him enter Bogan's place on Sunday last, where he was supplied with a drink, she procured a warrant for the arrest of the liquor dealer, who was arraigned at the Washington Place Court yesterday, and held in $100 bail, to answer to a charge of violating the Excise law.

STEAMER ROBBED BY RIVER THIEVES.

Some time between midnight on Friday and 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, the steam-boat Walter Brett, while lying at Pier No. 36 North River, was boarded by river thieves, who succeeded in carrying off a case of cassimeres valued at $500, and three tubs and a firkin of butter valued at $100. The thieves doubtless boarded the steam-boat from a small-boat at the end of the pier, and used the boat in removing the property. The pier is completely inclosed and brilliantly lighted, and as the gates on West street are locked during the night the pier is not patrolled by the Police. There were, however, two watchmen on duty at night, one on the pier and the other on the steamer.

NEW CELLS TO BE BUILT IN THE TOMBS.

Commissioner Townsend Cox, of the Board of Charities and Correction, a part of whose duty is to visit the City Prison every morning, having had his attention called to the insufficient number of cells and the general inadequacy of the accommodation for prisoners, presented at the meeting of the board yesterday a resolution requiring that Capt. Knapp, Supervising Engineer, make memorandum and estimate of requirements for sixty new cells in the upper part of the Tombs, and that advertisements for proposals be inserted in the *City Record* for the same.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—DEC. 6.

SENATE.

In the Senate Chamber this morning there was the usual activity attending the opening of the session. Many Senators were in their seats before 11:30 o'clock, and from that time until the hour of meeting all were kept busy in the exchange of courtesies. The galleries were well filled, a large number of ladies being among the audience. The emblems of mourning which were arranged for the funeral ceremonies of Vice President Wilson still remained in place, and the chair formerly occupied by him, heavily draped, was placed in the rear of that occupied by the President *pro tempore*.

Promptly at 1 o'clock Hon. T. W. Ferry, of Michigan, President *pro tempore* called the Senate to order, and the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Sunderland, offered a prayer as follows:

Almighty and Everlasting God, we adore Thee as the Supreme Being. May we trust in Thee as our Father in heaven, the author of every blessing. As we come into this place, yet dark with the shadow of national bereavement, as Thy servants assemble together here, and some who were with them last shall come no more, help us to realize the truth that we, too, are mortal; that our days are swift as arrows; that our work will quickly cease; that the sunset will be upon us ere we come to know it. O Lord, our God, we thank Thee for Thy kindness shown to these Thy servants, in that Thou hast brought them together here from many distant points in health and safety. Bless Thy servant, the President of these United States, and all in authority over us. Bless the Congress now convened and entering upon their labors. Bless this whole nation with the presence and the power of Thy holy spirit, and with a deeper faith in Thee, through Jesus Christ. Amen.

Mr. FERRY, President *pro tempore*, said this being the day prescribed by the Constitution for the annual meeting of Congress, the Senate will please come to order.

Mr. CASPER, of Tennessee, presented the credentials of Hon. David M. Key, appointed United States Senator from that State in place of Andrew Johnson, deceased. The credentials having been read, Mr. Key was escorted to the desk by his colleague and sworn in by Mr. Ferry.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary to inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and that the Senate was ready to proceed to business, which was agreed to.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, submitted an order providing that the hour of the meeting of the Senate shall be at 12 o'clock M., until otherwise ordered, which was adopted.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of two Senators to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to inform the President that a quorum of the two Houses had assembled and that Congress was ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make, which was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Anthony, of Rhode Island, and Thurman, of Ohio, as such committee.

On motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, at 12:15 P. M. the Senate took a recess for thirty minutes.

Upon reassembling at 12:45 P. M., Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, said he arose to announce to the Senate the death of the Vice President of the United States, and to say that at an early day resolutions relating to his life, character, and public services will be offered.

Mr. ANTHONY said that there was little probability of receiving a message from the House to-day, and if at all not until a late hour. He therefore moved that the Senate adjourn. Agreed to, and at 12:48 the Senate adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The opening of the Forty-fourth Congress was marked by the presence in and around the Capitol of a larger crowd of people than probably ever before watched a similar proceeding in Washington.

At 12 o'clock the House was called to order by Mr. McPherson, the Clerk of the House of the Forty-third Congress, and the hall was cleared of all persons not entitled to the privilege of it. The attendance of members was very full, nearly every seat being occupied.

CALLING THE ROLL OF MEMBERS.

Mr. McPHERSON then proceeded to call the names of members by States, commencing with the State of Maine.

In regard to the Representative from the Thirty-third District from New-York, the Clerk reminded the House that the person first elected from that district had died since his election, and stated that the person who has been elected to fill the vacancy had presented credentials so peculiar in form that he—the Clerk—preferred to submit the question to the action of the House.

In reference to the Louisiana delegation, the Clerk said that he had received two sets of certificates for the first four districts, both sets indicating the election of the same persons; that as to the Fifth District he had received two certificates, one signed by William Pitt Kellogg, showing the election of Mr. Morey, and the other signed by John McEnery, showing the election of Mr. Spencer; and that as Mr. Kellogg was the *de facto* Governor, he (the Clerk) had acted on his certificate and had enrolled Mr. Morey. As to the Sixth District, he had only received one certificate, signed by Mr. Kellogg, and he had acted on that. The call having been concluded, the Clerk announced that 286 members had answered to their names—the absentees being Dobbins, of New-Jersey; Egbert, of Pennsylvania, (who had returned home this morning on account of a death in his family,) Stephens, of Georgia, and Oliver, of Iowa. These, with two vacancies from the Thirty-third District of New-York and the Fourth District of Illinois, make the 292 members of which the House is composed.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, then moved that the House proceed to the election of Speaker. Agreed to.

Mr. LAMAR—I put in nomination for the office of Speaker of the House for the Forty-fourth Congress Mr. Michael C. Kerr, member-elect from the State of Indiana.

Mr. WHEELER, of New-York—I nominate for the same position Mr. James G. Blaine, of the State of Maine.

The Clerk asked whether there were any other nominations, and there was no response. The Clerk appointed as tellers Messrs. Holman, of Indiana; Clymer, of Pennsylvania; Danforth, of Ohio, and Banks, of Massachusetts, and the House then proceeded to vote for Speaker, with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast	282
Necessary to a choice	142
Michael C. Kerr received	173
James G. Blaine received	106
Alpheus S. Williams, of Michigan, (cast by Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts,)	1
Mr. Alexander Campbell, of Illinois, (cast by Anderson, of Illinois,)	1
William Anderson	1

The Clerk appointed Messrs. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Blaine, of Maine, to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair.

They escorted him down the main aisle amid considerable clapping of hands from the Democratic side of the House.

ADDRESS OF MR. KERR.

The Speaker, on taking his position, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I am heartily grateful to you for the honor which you have conferred upon me in calling me to this exalted station. I profoundly appreciate the importance and delicacy of its duties. I shall doubtless many times need your patient indulgence. I pray that you will grant it. And with nothing but kindly feelings toward every member of the House, I promise that in all my official acts I will divest myself, to the utmost of my ability, of all personal bias, and observe complete fairness and impartiality toward all, and toward all the great and diversified interests of our country represented in this House.

ADMINISTERING THE OATH.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, as the oldest member of the House in continuous service, administered the oath of office to the Speaker. The oath was then administered by the Speaker to the members, beginning with those from the New-England States, who, on being called, ranged themselves in the area in front of the Clerk's desk, and there, with uplifted hands, went through their part of the ceremony. What is known as the "iron-clad oath" was the form administered to the members generally, but sixty-one of the Southern members being unable to take that oath the modified form of oath was administered to them.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, objected to Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, and Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, objected to Mr. Goode, of Virginia. Thereupon these gentlemen were not permitted to qualify.

Subsequently Mr. WOOD offered a resolution referring the credentials of Messrs. Morey and Spencer to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to report which of them is entitled to the seat. He said he did not propose to raise the question as to who was the legal Governor of Louisiana. It was not pertinent to this inquiry to determine the question, the sole and exclusive question being as to what form of credentials the respective claimants presented.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, declared that there was no more official ground for the speaking of John McEnery as Governor of Louisiana, than there was for the speaking of the gentleman [Wood] as Governor of New-York. No department of the Government had ever recognized Mr. McEnery, and the House last session, by a very large vote, to which many gentlemen on the Democratic side of the House were consenting, and many of them anxious that the resolution should pass, had solemnly recognized Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana; and for the gentleman from New-York to make a statement that the Governorship of Louisiana was still a matter of doubt, or was still in suspense, was to place the House in a wrong position. He thought that the Clerk would have been perfectly justified in tearing up as waste paper the credentials signed by McEnery. He trusted that the gentleman from New-York did not wish to open the whole Louisiana case on this question.

Mr. WOOD replied that the papers in the case of all the members from Louisiana were themselves a sufficient answer to the gentleman, for if there was no possible question as to who was the Governor of Louisiana, why was it that all the members of that State had deemed it necessary to obtain the certificates of McEnery? They had all deemed it important to come here clothed with certificates from each of these so-called Governors. He did not propose to raise in this inquiry the question as to who was or who was not Governor of Louisiana. The question to be determined in the first place was whether Mr. Morey presented credentials which entitled him to a seat on this floor.

Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, said he had trusted that the question as to who was Governor of Louisiana had been set at rest, at least until the next general election, and regretted that for a paltry advantage it should be again raised. Not only had Kellogg been recognized as Governor of Louisiana by the President of the United States, and by both Houses, but also by the people of Louisiana, and by solemn statute passed by its Legislature at its extra session held last April. Besides, this man Spencer had absolutely foreclosed himself by having made himself a contestant.

Mr. FRY, of Maine—Is there on record, since the election held in 1872 in the State of Louisiana, a single official act of McEnery except this single one of signing those certificates?

Mr. WHEELER, of New-York—Not one.

Mr. WOOD remarked that the question settled last session had been confined entirely to the relation of the Legislature, not to the election of Governor.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, remarked that the Clerk of the House had made known to the House the existence of a controversy not only with reference to the merits of the question, but with reference to the prima facie right to a seat in the House. The House was in possession of the fact that there was such a controversy. It might be a very simple and a very intelligible question, but still it was a question of law as to whether this certificate was signed by the proper Governor or not. It had been crystallized into a regular parliamentary law that a question involving the prima facie right as well as the merits of a case should be referred to a Committee on Elections.

Mr. BLAINE asked Mr. Lamar whether in the history of the House he knew of any case where credentials or pseudo credentials of a member signed by a pretended Governor who had never been recognized as the Governor by any department of the United States or by his own State, had been referred to a committee? He trusted that his friend Mr. Lamar, with his well-known moderation, would restrain his party from placing on the record such an outrage not only on State rights, of which he [Mr. Lamar] was such an exemplar and advocate, but on the rules of common decency as well.

Mr. LAMAR remarked that the question whether one of these pretended to be Governor or not was the very question to be referred to the committee.

Mr. BLAINE—Then I understand the gentleman to mean that this is the formal opening of the whole Louisiana case, and not merely a question as to the seat of the member.

Mr. LAMAR—The gentleman simply understands that a question which the Clerk of the House has remitted to the House, whether or not it involves the other question as to the validity of the Gubernatorial incumbent of Louisiana, is a question which ought not to be decided informally in the mere seating of a member, but ought to be formally referred to a committee and gravely and maturely decided.

Mr. BLAINE—Is it not a matter of history that last year, in what was known as the Louisiana adjustment, it was perfectly understood that the vote of the House declaring Kellogg to be Governor was a final settlement, and whether the venerable gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Stephens,] the very Nestor of the Democratic Party, had not voted with the Republicans in order avowedly that it might be a final settlement? Did his honorable friend [Mr. Lamar] come here now to head a movement to trample on the other side of that agreement and to reopen the whole case?

Mr. LAMAR admitted that there had been a compromise last session, and that that compromise did acknowledge Kellogg as the acting Governor of Louisiana. He hoped that the gentleman from New-York [Mr. Wood] would, acting on the suggestion of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, modify his resolution by omitting the preamble, and merely referring the matter to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to report on the prima facie case.

Mr. WOOD modified his resolution accordingly.

The Clerk of the House, with the permission of the House, made the following statement:

The controlling fact which in my judgment required me to accept the Kellogg certificates was that, prior to making up the roll on the 4th of March last, there had been a recognition by the House of Representatives of William Pitt Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana, and at that time he was the de facto Governor of the State. In view of his recognition by the executive branch of the Government, by all the departments of the Government, and by that portion of the legislative branch of the Government to which the clerk is responsible, I felt myself absolutely concluded, and therefore I inserted the names returned by Gov. Kellogg without any reference whatever to the political aspect of the case.

After further discussion by Messrs. Holman, of Indiana, Banks, of Massachusetts, Cox, of New-York, and Jones, of Kentucky, the previous question was seconded. The main question was ordered—yeas 135, nays 134. The question was then put on the resolution, and it was rejected.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, then moved that Frank Morey, having presented credentials signed in due form by Gov. Kellogg, be sworn in as a member.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, suggested to strike out of the motion that part recognizing Kellogg as Governor.

Mr. BLAINE said he was willing to do so, and, having so modified it, the motion was agreed to without a division, and Morey was sworn in as a member.

The question as to the right of Goode, of Virginia, was next taken up, and, after a short discussion, Mr. Goode was sworn in as a member, taking the modified oath.

THE THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

The question as to the vacancy in the Thirty-third District of New-York was then taken up, and after statements by Messrs. Wheeler, Norton, and Cox the Representative elect, Nelson I. Norton, was sworn in, and the technical question involved in the case was referred to the Committee on Elections.

The delegates from the Territories were then called and sworn in, all of them taking the iron-clad oath.

ELECTION OF CLERK AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Mr. LAMAR then offered a resolution declaring the following officers of the House: Clerk, George M. Adams, of Kentucky; Sergeant at Arms, John G. Thompson, of Ohio; Doorkeeper, Lafayette N. Fitzhugh, of Texas; Postmaster, James M. Stewart, of Virginia, and Chaplain, Rev. I. L. Townsend, of the District of Columbia.

Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, offered an amendment substituting the names of the present incumbents of those offices—Messrs. McPherson, Ordway, Sherwood, and Butler.

The amendment was rejected and the original resolution adopted.

The newly-elected officers were then sworn in, Messrs. Fitzhugh and Stewart taking the modified oath.

NOTIFYING THE SENATE AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE ORGANIZATION.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, a message was sent to the Senate to inform that body that the House was organized and ready for business.

On motion of Mr. COX, of Ohio, a committee was appointed, to join a like committee on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was now in session and was ready to receive any communication he might please to make to it.

Messrs. COX, of New-York, KNOTT, of Kentucky, and BLAINE, of Maine, were appointed such committee.

THE RULES.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, offered resolutions adopting the rules of the House in the Forty-third Congress as the rules of the present House, except rules 166 and 167, and also providing for the appointment of a Committee on Rules, to consist of the Speaker and four members.

[Rules 166 and 167 are those adopted in the last Congress, requiring motions to suspend the rules to be seconded by a majority, and forbidding the entertainment of dilatory motions.]

Mr. GARFIELD suggested that, by immemorial usage, the rules of the preceding Houses became the rules of this house without any special motion to that effect.

Mr. RANDALL replied that immemorial usage might do for the Republican side of the House, but not for the Democratic side, which required a strict construction of the rules.

Mr. GARFIELD (contemptuously)—Oh, yes! [Laughter.]

The resolutions were adopted and then it was ordered that the usual drawing for seats take place at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

The House then at 4:50 o'clock adjourned.

Many members, conspicuous among whom was Mr. Blaine, of Maine, stepped up to the Speaker's chair and took this opportunity of felicitating him on his election and on the manner in which he had discharged his first day's duty.

A SHADOW.

This is an Indiana story, told by the Evansville *Journal*: "A night or two ago one of our prominent merchants went home late with his mind distracted by columns of figures, and a little absent-minded. The house is on the corner and a gas-light throws its enlivening rays straight through the front parlor windows. He opened the front door and after locking it opened the parlor door to walk through. The blinds had been allowed to remain up, and as he walked in the room his shadow fell full and plainly on the opposite wall. He stopped short at the sight, and in a moment thoughts of burglars sailed through his mind and he felt for his pistol pocket, but there was no weapon at home. Then he began to back quietly out of the door, with the hope that if he got out without giving the alarm he would not be shot by the burglar, whom he saw feel for his pistol simultaneously with himself. Then he backed to the front door and opened it rapidly, after losing sight of the intruder. As he was backing out of the front door, however, the shadow fell on the door also, and it looked so familiar, he stopped and reflected—and then went in and got to bed."

A BOY KILLS HIS BROTHER.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American* says: "Lebanon was the scene of a peculiarly distressing accident last Thursday. Two little sons of Thomas Shelton, aged six and ten years of age respectively, were playing on North Cumberland street in front of their father's house. They were throwing stones, as boys will, when Ned, the older, struck the younger in the stomach with one, and knocked him senseless. A gentleman near by ran out and picked the child up and carried him home, where every effort was made to resuscitate him, but in vain, death ensuing about ten minutes after the blow had been received. Little Ned went for his play-fellow, and refused to be comforted, wandering disconsolately around the house, moaning, 'I didn't go to do it; I didn't go to do it.'"

LAW REPORTS.

THE NEW POSTAL LAW.

ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY SUSTAINED IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—DECISION BY JUDGE JOHNSON.

Judge Johnson, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday gave a decision on the motion in the case of the United States on the relation of Ivan C. Michels against Thomas L. James, Postmaster, &c., to compel the latter to take certain mail matter at less than the present rates, and really involving the constitutionality of the new Postal law. He says:

"The question upon the merits presented in this case is whether a clause of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, entitled 'An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes,' is or is not constitutional. The clause referred to increases the rate of postage upon third-class matter from one cent for two ounces to one cent an ounce. The ground of fact on which it is claimed that this clause was not constitutionally enacted is that the clause originated in the Senate, and was not an amendment to a bill for raising revenue originating in the House of Representatives. The provision of the Constitution which is claimed to render invalid the clause in question is this: 'All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.' (Con., art. I., sec. 7, subd. 1.)

Certain legislative measures are unmistakably bills for raising revenue. These impose taxes upon the people, either directly or indirectly, or lay duties, imposts, or excises for the use of the Government, and give to the persons from whom the money is exacted no equivalent in return, unless it be the enjoyment in common with the rest of the citizens of the benefits of good government. It is this feature which characterizes bills for raising revenue. They draw money from the citizens; they give no direct equivalent in return. In respect to such bills, it was reasonable that the immediate representatives of the tax-payers should alone have the power to originate them. Their immediate responsibility to their constituents and their zealous regard for the pecuniary interests of the people, it was supposed would render them especially watchful in the protection of those whom they represented. But the reason fails in respect to bills of a different class. A bill regulating postal rates for postal service provides an equivalent for the money which the citizen may choose voluntarily to pay. He gets the fixed service for the fixed rate or he lets it alone, as he pleases and as his own interests dictate. Revenue beyond its cost may or may not be derived from the service and the pay received for it, but it is only a very strained construction which would regard a bill establishing rates of postage as a bill for raising revenue within the meaning of the Constitution. This broad distinction existing in fact between the two kinds of bills, it is obvious, a just construction to confine the terms of the Constitution to the case which they plainly designate. To strain these terms beyond their primary and obvious meaning, and thus to introduce a precedent for that sort of construction, would work a great public mischief. Mr. Justice Story, in his Commentaries on the Constitution (Sec. 880) puts the same construction upon the language in question, and gives his reasons for the views he sustains, which are able and convincing. In Tucker, Blackstone, only so far as authorities have been referred to, is found the opinion that a bill for establishing the Post Office operates as a revenue law. But this opinion, although put forth at an early day, has never obtained any general approval, but both legislative practice and general consent have concurred in the other view. Another question has arisen which has some similarity with that under discussion, and which, unless adverted to, might give rise to misapprehension. Thus in United States vs. Bromley, 12 How., 88, the question was, whether an act of Congress, which gave a writ of error in any civil action brought by the United States for the enforcement of the revenue laws of the United States, embraced within its meaning, an act to reduce rates of postage, and to prevent frauds on its revenue of the Post Office Department. It was held that the latter act was, within the meaning of the former, a revenue law, and that the writ of error could be sustained. The court says: 'Revenue is the income of a State, and the revenue of the Post Office Department being raised by a tax on mailable matter conveyed in the mail, and which is disbursed in the public service, is as much a part of the income of the Government as moneys collected for dues on imports.' All this may be conceded without involving the conclusion that such a law is an act for raising revenue. The case of Warner vs. Fowler, 4 Blatchford, C. C. R., 311, though involving other statutes, was put substantially upon the same ground as the preceding case. It was an action against a Postmaster for not delivering certain letters. The defendant claimed that in delaying them he acted under the laws in relation to the Post Office Department, and that he was entitled to have the suit removed to the United States Circuit Court under the statute, as being for an act done under the Revenue laws of the United States. This claim was sustained by Judge Ingersoll, holding the Circuit Court, this district. The decision was in my opinion correct, upon the ground that while the Post Office laws are revenue laws, within the meaning of the statutes cited, they are not laws for raising revenue within the provisions of the Constitution.

The motion should be denied."

THE LINEN SUIT ENDED.

THE UNITED STATES AGAINST THE YORK STREET FLAX SPINNING COMPANY OF BELFAST, IRELAND—A VERDICT AGAINST THE PLAINTIFF.

The case of the United States against the York Street Flax Spinning Company of Belfast, Ireland, was concluded yesterday before eleven jurors, in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, adversely to the Government.

At the opening of the case Mr. Evarts claimed that the Government had not shown the value of linens in this market, unless it was seen fit to accept as a basis of value the price set forth in the invoices, and in this event there would be no suit against the defendants, because they claimed that the prices specified showed the actual value of the linens, and there was nothing to show to the contrary.

Judge Blatchford replied that they could not take the invoice as the actual value at the date of consignment. The Government must show the value affirmatively.

District Attorney Smith said he was surprised at the turn the case had taken, and had been misled by the decision of the court on Friday in deciding then that the case must go to the jury. He asked permission to reopen the case and introduce evidence in this particular.

Mr. Evarts replied that it was not such a case of surprise as would warrant the reopening after the case had been regularly closed.

Judge Blatchford said it would not be sound discretion to open the case, considering all the circumstances attaching to it, and after some further argument between the counsel he denied the application and ruled against several other suggestions of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith then offered to consent to a nolle prosequi, and to withdraw from the case. Mr. Evarts objected; he wanted a verdict given for the defendants, and Judge Blatchford said he saw no other course than to direct a verdict as asked.

Mr. Smith claimed that he had a right to discontinue a case at any time. He then asked that an order of discontinuance be entered. This was denied by the court, and exception taken. He then asked that a judgment of nolle prosequi be entered, and that he be allowed to withdraw from the case. This application was also refused, and after entering the exception taken to the ruling, Judge Blatchford directed the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendants, which was done.

LIABILITY OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas has just rendered a decision in the case of Phineas W. Sprague against the Western Union Telegraph Company which is of interest to many persons, involving as it does the liability of telegraph companies for damages resulting from the non-transmission of messages. In the present case Sprague sent a dispatch from this City addressed to a lawyer in Buffalo asking him to have a suit put off. Receiving no answer on account of the company's failure to transmit the message, Sprague was obliged to go to Buffalo with his own lawyer. On arriving there he found that the suit had been put off and that his journey had been useless. He therefore brought suit against the company to recover the expenses of the trip. The court holds, Chief Justice Daly delivering the opinion, that the failure on the part of the company to send the message was not within the printed exceptions on the telegraphic blanks, but was a breach of contract in which the company was liable in damages for the natural and proximate results of the breach. Judgment is given in Sprague's favor, Judge Larremore concurring in the opinion of the Chief Justice. Judge Joseph F. Daly, in a dissenting opinion, urges that, as there was nothing in the message sent by Sprague which apprised the company of the damages which might result from its non-transmission they should not be held liable.

CHECKING THE TRADE IN BAIL BONDS.

A decision has just been given in the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas in the case of the People against Cary, principal, and Marsters, surety. The decision is of interest as showing the temper of the court in dealing with cases wherein an effort is made to remit the penalty for forfeited recognizances in criminal cases. Judge Joseph F. Daly delivers the opinion of the court in the following terms:

"Where it is attempted to be shown that the people have not suffered by the delay intervening between the failure of the prisoner to appear when called for trial and his subsequent surrender by his bail, it should be made to appear to the court that the prosecutor or the witnesses for the people had notice of the subsequent arraignment and proceedings in court when the nolle prosequi was entered or the prisoner acquitted for want of proof. A copy of the evidence upon which the indictment was found should be produced to the court, and the principal witness or witnesses for the people or the complainant at least should be examined as to whether they or he were subpœnaed to appear in court when the prisoner was arraigned. The certificate of the District Attorney that the prosecution has not suffered by the delay was disregarded in the case of The People vs. Coman, (40 Howard's Practice Reports, 91.) It is at best the expression of an opinion, and this court, in the exercise of the important and delicate functions conferred by statute, will require proofs of the facts. The application on the proofs furnished is, therefore, denied."

The decision in the case is intended to check an evil which has rapidly grown of late. In cases where a prisoner was admitted to bail he would not appear for trial and his bail would be forfeited. After the lapse of two or three months the prisoner would be surrendered at a time when it was difficult or well-nigh impossible for the District Attorney to procure a conviction. A nolle prosequi would have to be entered, and the surety on the bail bond would then apply for a remission of his forfeited recognizance, and, by having his application granted, cause a total defeat of justice in the case.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED YESTERDAY—A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO SEPARATE ESTATE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The United States Supreme Court to-day rendered decisions in the following cases:

No. 42—*Beauregard and May vs. Case, Receiver.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—This was the action of Case, the Receiver of the First National Bank of New-Orleans, to recover of the plaintiff in error and one Graham, operators of the New-Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company, upward of $237,000, alleged to have been overdrawn from the bank on their account. The questions were whether there was a copartnership formed between Beauregard and the other defendants by the agreement made between them for the operation of the road so as to make him jointly liable for the partnership debts before their advances were reimbursed; whether if a copartnership was thus created and Beauregard became from its commencement jointly liable with the other defendants, the indebtedness of the copartnership to the bank was compensated and extinguished by the indebtedness, at the time of the bank to May, and whether the verdict should have been against the defendants jointly for the whole sum claimed, instead of severally against each for one-third of the amount as found. The court find, that there was an ordinary partnership formed under the law of Louisiana, by which Beauregard was bound, and that, under this statute, the verdict against each for his third of the debt, which still existed, was correct.

Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

No. 45—*Jackson vs. Jackson.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—The contest in this case was between parties formerly husband and wife on the question whether the property which was held in the wife's name was her separate estate, and had been purchased by her own means, or whether it was the result of the joint earnings of the two. The court below found that it belonged equally to both, and ordered the conveyance of one-half to the husband. This court hold, that notwithstanding the rule of the common law, existing in the district at the date of the marriage of the parties, made the husband absolute owner of the property of the wife, still by his assent she could retain it as her own, and that fifteen years of acquiescence in the holding of the land in her own name, the wife, and in her making improvements thereon with her earnings, ought to be deemed satisfactory evidence of the husband's original authorization of the investment. Reversed.

Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion; dissenting Mr. Justice Davis.

No. 47—*The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company vs. The Trustees of the Sixth Presbyterian Church.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—In this case the court affirm the judgment below. The plaintiffs in error having failed to make the affidavits constituting the basis of the theory of fact involved in the errors assigned as affecting the merits of the controversy as part of the record, thus leaving the errors assigned without legal foundation. Whether the inquisition, to the affirmance of which the writ of error is taken, is correct or not is not, therefore, decided. As to the preliminary objections that the warrant for the summoning of the jury to assess damages was not authorized by law, and that the oath required by law was not administered, the decision is also in favor of the church. The objection to the jurisdiction of the court below, because the case was not removed into that court by appeal from the Special Term, is held to be without merit, and the course pursued is said to be fully justified by the act of Congress.

Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

Mr. Justice Bradley did not sit in the case.

No. 183—*Roemer vs. Lemon et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of New-Jersey.—This was a motion to remit the cause to the Circuit Court for a rehearing and is denied, the court holding that it is clear that, after an appeal in equity to this court, it cannot, upon motion, set aside a decree of the court below and grant a rehearing or modify the decree appealed from, and that upon a hearing of the cause.

Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion.

No. 49—*Carey et al. vs. Brown.*—Appeal from the decree of the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—In this case it is held that where the suit is brought by the Trustee to recover the trust property, or to reduce it to possession, in no wise affecting his relation with his cestui que trust, it is unnecessary to make the latter parties, and that this is the settled rule of equity pleading and practice. On the facts of the case it is said that the doctrine [illegible] precedent, contended for by the appellants, can have no application. Affirmed.

Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 647—*Atherton et al. vs. Fowler et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of California.—In this case it is held, that where the Supreme Court of the State reversed and modified the judgment of an inferior court, and did not permit further proceedings in the inferior court, if the defendants consented to the modification and the defendants did consent the judgment was final and a writ of error, based upon it as a final judgment, will be sustained.

Motion to dismiss denied.

Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion.

No. 648—*Lowe vs. Lowe.*—Error to the Supreme Court of California.—The motion to dismiss the writ of error in this cause was denied on the authority of the decision in the case above.

At the afternoon session, on motion of Mr. R. D. Mussey, Roderick Seal, Esq., of Mississippi City, Miss., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of Mr. J. S. Black, Charles W. Mackey, Esq., of Franklin, Penn., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney General Smith, N. Van Slyck, Esq., of Providence, R. I., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of Mr. D. B. Duffield, William B. Moran, of Detroit, Mich., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of Mr. Ashley Pond, George W. Lawton, of Lawton, Mich., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

Case No. 251.—*The Home Insurance Company of New-York, plaintiff in error, vs. George Davis et al.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court, reversing the judgments of the said Supreme Court, with costs, and remanding the cause, with directions to reduce the judgment of the Circuit Court of Manistee County, and to direct that court to permit a transfer to the Circuit Court of the United States, upon showing under the petition filed March 20, 1873, on the authority of Insurance Company vs. Morse, 20 Wall., 445.

No. 63.—*Laban S. Major, plaintiff in error, vs. Clark W. Upton, Assignee, &c.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court affirming the judgment of said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest, on authority of Sanger vs. Upton, decided at the present term and not yet reported.

No. 43—*The Town of Concord, plaintiff in error, vs. The Portsmouth Savings Bank.*—Ordered for reargument.

No. 649—*The United States, appellants, vs. William Allison.*—Advanced and set down for hearing on printed arguments on the first Monday of January next.

No. 802—*The American Emigrant Company, appellant, vs. The County of Adams.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa.—On motion of Mr. R. L. B. Clarke, docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 863—*Michael McStay et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Joseph S. Friedman.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of California.—On motion of Mr. A. A. Sargent, docketed and dismissed, with costs.

Causes Submitted.—No. 750, the County of Warren, plaintiff in error, vs. George O. Marcy; No. 760, the County of Warren, plaintiff in error, vs. Augustus T. Post; No. 761, the County of Warren, plaintiff in error, vs. The Portsmouth Savings Bank. The motions to dismiss these causes were submitted on printed arguments.

No. 64—*Thomas Pitts, Executor, &c., appellant, vs. The River and Lake Shore Steam-boat Line, &c.*—The argument of this case was continued by Mr. Ashley Pond and Mr. W. A. Moore, of counsel for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. D. B. Duffield for appellant.

No. 65—*The propeller Colorado, &c., appellant, vs. Elon W. Hudson, &c.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. George B. Hibbard, of counsel for the appellant.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

GENET'S PROPERTY.

Philip Caswell, Jr., brought suit against Henry W. Genet, and obtained judgment against the latter for $520 14. When Genet fled his property was attached by Sheriff Brennan. Two other judgments were obtained against the property, which together amounted to $15,000. The property was sold by Sheriff Conner on July, 1, 1875, to satisfy these latter judgments. It was purchased for $18,000, and Caswell made application to Judge Larremore, in the Court of Common Pleas, to have the Sheriff directed to apply part of the money received from the sale of the property to pay his judgment. Judge Larremore, in denying the application, says that if the execution issued upon the plaintiff's judgment to Sheriff Brennan was properly issued he should be required to execute it. In such case the plaintiff's lien under the attachment would not be affected by the sale made by Sheriff Conner. Nor should the latter be compelled, on motion, to pay over moneys upon a writ not directed to him nor shown to have been in his hands.

THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The December term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday by Judge Sutherland. His Honor delivered the usual charge to the Grand Jury prescribed by statute, and stated that it was not necessary to send complainants appearing before their body to a Police magistrate, the Grand Jury themselves having full power to deal with all criminal matters brought to their notice. The following are the names and residences of the Grand Jury: Hugh Auchincloss, Foreman, No. 17 West Forty-ninth street; John W. Quincy, No. 6 West Ninth street; Romain A. Lukomski, No. 930 Broadway; George F. Norton, No. 471 West Twenty-first street; William Henry Smith, No. 691 Fifth avenue; Joseph F. Rogers, No. 63 Vandam street;

Conrad Vogel, No. 216 East Forty-first street; Henry Ketelteu, No. 37 St. Mark's place; Albert L. Dodge, No. 56 West Twelfth street; William Henry Richards, No. 39 University place; Charles A. Kirtland, No. 12 Reade street; Henry Kloppenburgh, No. 68 Perry street; William L. Loew, No. 125 East Fifty-eighth street; Emmett Seward, No. 251 West Twenty-third street; Frederick Habirshaw, No. 6 West Forty-eighth street; William Mozer, No. 432 Fifth avenue; Oliver R. King, No. 160 Fifth avenue; Allan Campbell, No. 125 Lexington avenue; Charles L. Perkins, No. 2 East Thirty-fifth street; William Browning, No. 41 Perry street; Daniel M. Devoe, No. 37 Macdougal street; Clarence L. Vanzandt, No. 26 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street; Joseph Frank, No. 322 East Fiftieth street.

COURT OF APPEALS.

CASES ARGUED AND SUBMITTED YESTERDAY —THE CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—In the Court of Appeals, Monday, Dec. 6:

No. 85—*Kate Doud, respondent, vs. Josephine R. Holmes, Administratrix, &c., appellant.*—Argued by M. M. Waters, of counsel for appellant, and by James Dewey, for respondent.

No. 85½—*William Ross, Administrator, &c., respondent, vs. Andrew Roberts et al, impleaded, &c., appellants.*—Submitted.

No. 96—*The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, respondent, vs. The Mayor, &c. of Albany, appellants.*—Argued by G. Tremaine, of counsel for appellant, and by George W. Miller, for respondent.

Court adjourned.

The calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1875, is as follows: Nos. 97, 21, 24, 74, 92, 101, 105, 106.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

A case of brutal cruelty to children was brought to the attention of Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday by Elbridge T. Gerry and Robert H. Bixby, representing the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Marcus Herman Shoeder and his wife were charged with burning the hands of two of their children by the application of a heated table-knife. One of their children, named Charles, a bright little boy of eight years of age, had the backs of both of his hands severely burned in this way on Nov. 30. His father held him while his mother applied the hot knife. The child went to school on that day. While there his teacher noticed that he was crying bitterly from the pain he was suffering, and upon discovering its cause applied some salve to his wounds. Further inquiry showed that a younger brother of the child had one of his hands burned in the same manner. The excuse given by the mother of the children is that she burned Charles for allowing his younger brother, George, who is only five years old, to burn the baby. The boy George was burned for burning the baby. He denies this, however. Judge Davis ordered an examination into the case. Two witnesses were examined yesterday giving medical evidence as to the nature of the wounds, the ugly scars of which are plainly visible on the hands of the children.

JURISDICTION OF THE MARINE COURT.

The case of Farrington against O'Conner has been decided by the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas. The action had been transferred to the Marine Court from one of the Superior Courts in accordance with the statute governing such transfers. The Court of Appeals has decided that the act is inoperative in case either party to an action objects. In the present case the court hold that as both parties assented the act was operative, and consequently, that the action of the Marine Court giving the plaintiff a verdict for $5,000 should be sustained. Another case which came up on appeal from the Marine Court, was that of Eugene A. Heath against John E. Hubbell. The parties to this action had been witnesses on opposite sides in the "Ring suits" against Ingersoll and Farrington. Hubbell, after the trials, in speaking of Heath, called him a liar and perjurer. Heath thereupon sued Hubbell for slander, and obtained $7,000 damages. The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas holds that this amount is excessive in view of the damage done and directs a new trial.

SUIT AGAINST BOND FORGERS.

The trial of the suit brought by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company against Andrew L. Roberts, Valentine Gleason, Lydia J. Roberts, and others, was begun before Judge Speir and a jury in Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday. The defendants in the case are the members of the gang that perpetrated the great bond forgeries of 1873. The present action is brought to recover $75,000, which the plaintiffs allege they lent to the defendants in three separate loans in the months of June, July, and August, 1873, taking as collateral 104 bonds purporting to be genuine first mortgage bonds of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad. The bonds turned out to be forged, and the present suit is therefore brought to recover money loaned. The defendants are now imprisoned in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $80,000 bail, which was demanded. A large amount of property belonging to the defendants was discovered in one of the Safe Deposit Companies of this City, and it is out of these funds the company hopes to be reimbursed.

PAYING RENT NOR AN UNUSED WAREHOUSE.

In the case of Jarvis & Co. against Driggs & Co. which came up before Judge Loew, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, the plaintiffs sued to recover $2,705 due as unpaid rent for six months of the premises corner of Pearl and South streets. The defendants, who are warehouse men, alleged that by the terms of the lease they were at liberty to surrender any portions of the premises unoccupied by them. In May, 1871, proceedings were begun before Civil Justice Koch to dispossess them. They did not appear to defend, inasmuch as the premises had fallen down in the meantime and they were not in possession. Ex-Judge Cardozo, who represented the plaintiffs, moved for a verdict for the full amount claimed, on the ground that by a decision of the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas it was held that, where a party did not interpose a defense before a Justice's Court in proceedings for dispossession, he could not set up any defense of want of enjoyment of the property in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Miller, of Miller, Peet & Opdyke, who represented the defendants, said he believed that was the law and was the decision of the General Term, but he wished to carry the case to the Court of Appeals. Under the ruling of the General Term, Judge Loew directed a verdict for the plaintiffs of $3,918 33, the amount claimed, with interest.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Memorandums.—Matter of Gilbert and Matter of Collins.

Roosevelt Hospital vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion, &c., denied, with costs. Memorandum.

By Judge Donohue.

Secor vs. Austin.—Motion denied.

Granted.—Matter of Stewart; Keower vs. Pilger; Mathug vs. Quackenbusch; Julian vs. Cushing; Levey vs. Taylor, and Matter of Cox.

Clayton vs. Clayton.—Report of Referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Tallcott vs. Moore.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer.

By Judge Lawrence.

Thompson vs. Solomon.—The demurrer to the complaints overruled and judgment rendered for plaintiff thereon, with leave to the defendant to answer over on payment of costs within ten days.

Callahan vs. Brewer et al.—Demurrer to the complaint is overruled and leave given to the defendant to answer over on payment of costs.

Clark vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad.—The demurrer to the complaint is overruled, and judgment ordered for the plaintiff.

Moran et al vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad.—Judgment for the plaintiff overruling the demurrer granted, with costs.

Voison vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad.—Judgment for plaintiff overruling the demurrer granted, with costs.

Stern vs. Schattman et al.—Judgment for the defendants on the demurrer, with leave to the plaintiff to amend his complaint within ten days. Opinion.

Pugh, &c. vs. Hurtt.—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with leave to the defendant to answer over upon payment of costs within ten days. Opinion.

Tyng vs. Halsted et al.—Demurrer to answer overruled, with costs to defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Rust et al. vs. Hunsell et al.—Memorandum for counsel.

The People, &c., vs. Starkweather.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

McFarlan vs. McFarlan.—Memorandum for counsel.

Gedney vs. Haas.—Motion denied. Opinion.

York et al. vs. Fuller et al.—Plaintiffs are entitled to judgment as prayed for in the complaint.

Brewster vs. Edwards.—Findings settled.

Drager vs. The Continental Life Insurance Company.—See opinion.

Harrigan vs. Crimmons et al.—Granted conditionally.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Dairgt vs. Abendroth.—Case and exceptions settled and ordered on file.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Caswell vs. Genet.—Memorandum.

Mildeberger vs. Mildeberger.—Reference ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Freedman and Speir.

Glenny vs. World Mutual Insurance Company.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Harrison vs. Tucker.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Popham vs. Cole et al.—Motion granted.

Alfaro vs. Davidson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Barnes vs. Barker.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Nettleton vs. Matthews.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Harnett et al. vs. Garvey.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Wehle vs. Bowery Savings Bank.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Lehmaier et al. vs. Griswold.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Tribune Association vs. Smith.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Napier vs. French et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Speir.

Jütte vs. Hughes.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Speir.

Bird vs. Austin et al.—Judgment and order reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Judge Speir.

Consmery et al. vs. Pearsall et al.—Defendants' exception sustained and new trial ordered, unless plaintiff consent to a reduction of $168 in the amount of the verdict, in which case the exceptions are overruled and judgment ordered for the plaintiffs upon the verdict as reduced. Opinion by Judge Speir.

Clare vs National City Bank.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellants, to abide the event. Opinion by Judges Spier and Freedman.

Rockwell et al. vs. McGovern et al.—Plaintiffs' exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for defendants on the verdict, with costs. Opinion by Judge Speir.

By Chief Justice Monell and Judge Sedgwick.

Schenck, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.—2 cases.—Judgments affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Willner vs. Morrell.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Wehle vs. Bowery Savings Bank.—Same vs. Same.—Orders affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Carnes vs. Platt.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Halpin vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted on payment by appellants of the costs of the first trial. No costs of the appeals to either party. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Clark vs. Geery et al.—Judgment to be modified as stated in the opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Peck, &c., vs. Cohen.—Judgment and order reversed, and a new trial granted on payment, by the appellant, of the costs of the first trial. No costs of the appeals to either party. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Seaman vs. Reynolds, &c.—Order reversed, with $10 costs to abide the event. *Per curiam.*

Mallory vs. Radde.—Motion granted, without costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Mayorga, &c., vs. Mayo ga.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. *Per curiam.*

Lawson vs. Pinckney.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant, to abide the event. Opinions by Chief Justice Monell and Judge Sedgwick.

Ettlinger vs. Silberstein, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. *Per curiam.*

Brevoort vs. Brevoort.—Order reversed, with costs to appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Fairfax vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Mercer vs. Vose.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Coleman et al. vs. Crump.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

By Chief Justice Monell and Judges Freedman and Sedgwick.

Ladd vs. Arkell et al.—Plaintiff must consent to a deduction from his judgment as stated in the opinion, otherwise the judgment and order is reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. If the deduction is made, the judgment as modified and the order denying the motion for a new trial will be affirmed, without costs of the appeals. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Daly and Judges Robinson, Larremore, Loew, and J. F. Daly.

Messenger et al. vs. Tenth National Bank.—Order denying motion for new trial affirmed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Coe vs. Cassidy.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Collins et al. vs. Drew et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Loew.

Christy vs. Perkins.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Heath vs. Hubbell.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Farrington vs. O'Connor.—Order appealed from reversed, without costs, and the action remitted to the Marine Court to proceed and hear the appeal from the judgment on its merits. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Brady vs. Brett.—Judgment and order of General Term of Marine Court, reversed without costs, and cause remitted to Marine Court to hear the appeal from judgment of Special Term on merits. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Dennstadtler vs. Kilian.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Anderson vs. Reilley.—Order of General Term of Marine Court reversed, and cause remitted to Marine Court with directions to proceed and hear the appeal from the judgment of the Special Term on its merits. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Sprague vs. Western Union Telegraph Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Welsh vs Walsh et al.—Judgment modified and affirmed. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Same vs. Same.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Chadbourne vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly and Judge J. F. Daly.

Hull vs. L'Epplatimer.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Utter vs. Forty-second Street and Grand Street Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Baxter et al. vs. Cummings.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

The People vs. Cary et al.—Application on proofs submitted denied. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

The People vs. Finn et al.—Application on proofs submitted denied. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Phillips et al. vs. Lippe et al.—Judgment as to Solomon Lippe affirmed. Judgment as to Kalmon Lippe reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Murphy vs Kaile.—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Gildersleeve vs. Dixon.—Application for leave to appeal to Court of Appeals granted.

Noyes vs. Dunham et al.—Application for leave to appeal to Court of Appeals granted.

Laverty vs. Suethen.—Application for leave to appeal to Court of Appeals granted.

Goetwald vs. Bernheimer.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly and Judge J. F. Daly.

Gage vs. Punchard.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Seligman vs. South and North Alabama Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Fellows vs. Cook.—Order reversed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Annan vs. Richey.—Order of General Term of Marine Court reversed and judgment of Special Term affirmed on stipulation.

Callaghan vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment, reversed with costs. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Miller vs. Laupter.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Cantrell vs. Connor.—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion of Judge Loew.

Davis, &c. vs. Copeland.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Davis, &c., vs. Duryea.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Miller vs. Burke.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly, Judges Robinson and Larremore.

All causes argued during November term and not decided, will be decided on the 31st of December, 1875.

A NEW RULE FOR THE COMMON PLEAS.

The following order, important to lawyers, was announced from the full Bench in the Common Pleas yesterday by Chief Justice Charles P. Daly:

Ordered, That during the year 1876 there shall be three special terms for the trial of jury cases, designated respectively Part I., Part II., and Part III., held in the months of February, April, June, October, and December, and one special term for the trial of jury causes in the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, October, November, and December. There shall be a Special Term for Chamber business and the trial of causes in Equity and issues of law, in the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, October, November, and December. The calendar of Equity causes and demurrers will be called on the first Monday of each term at 12 o'clock M.; and causes may be set down for any day of term.

General Terms to be held on January, March, May, and November.

The following assignments have been made for 1876:

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

All terms commence on the first Monday of the month.

General Terms.

First Monday of January Chief Justice Daly, Judges Robinson and Larremore.

First Monday of March Chief Justice Daly, Judges J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen.

First Monday of May Chief Justice Daly, Judges Robinson and Larremore.

First Monday of November Chief Justice Daly, Judges J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen.

Court opens at 11 o'clock.

Special Terms—For trial of Issues of Facts, with Jury.

First Monday of January, Part I., Judge Van Hoesen; first Monday of February, Part I., Judge Larremore, Part II., Judge J. F. Daly, Part III., Judge Van Hoesen; first Monday of March, Part I., Judge Robinson; first Monday of April, Part I., Chief Justice Daly, Part II., Judge Larremore, Part III., Judge J. F. Daly; first Monday of May, Part I., Judge Van Hoesen; first Monday of June, Part I., Judge Robinson, Part II., Judge J. F. Daly, Part III., Chief Justice Daly; first Monday of October, Part I., Chief Justice Daly, Part II., Judge J. F. Daly, Part III., Judge Larremore; first Monday of November, Part I., Judge Robinson; first Monday of December, Part I., Judge Larremore, Part II., Judge Van Hoesen, Part III., Judge Robinson.

Chambers and Special Terms—For the trial of Equity Causes and Issues of Law.

The calendar of equity causes and demurrers will be called on the first Monday of each month, at 12 o'clock M., and cases will be set down for any day in term. Chambers will open at 10 o'clock A. M.

January, Judge J. F. Daly; February, Judge Robinson; March, Judge Larremore; April, Judge Van Hoesen; May, Judge J. F. Daly; June, Judge Van Hoesen; October, Judge Robinson; November, Judge Larremore; December, Chief Justice Daly.

Chambers in Vacation—Opens at 10 A. M.

July, first to third Monday, Judge Larremore; third Monday to first Monday of August, Judge Van Hoesen. August, first to third Monday, Judge J. F. Daly; third Monday to first Monday of September, Judge Robinson. September, first to third Monday, Chief Justice Daly; third Monday to first Monday of October.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Clerk.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos.
10—Stevens vs. Wrisley.
48—Bell, &c., vs. Talmadge.
49—Butler, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
53—Ireland vs. Vredenburgh, &c.
56—Goelet vs. McManus, &c.
90—Earl vs. Earl.
95—Bradhurst vs. Catherwood. (No. 1.)
96—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
97—Same vs. Same, (No. 3.)
98—Same vs. Same, (No. 4.)
104—Mace vs. Sage, Jr., (No. 1.)
105—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
106—Same vs. Same, (No. 3.)
111—Morris vs. Cross.
153—De Graaf vs. O'Rourke.
166—Holmes, &c., vs. Brady.
174—King vs. Benedict.
175—Manufact'rs' and B.'s' Bank vs. Aston.
190—Matter of Brugman.
191—DeJonge, &c., vs. Currier, &c.

Nos.
107—Lange vs. Lange.
205—Matter of Department of Public Parks.
208—Wynkoop vs. Hazlett, &c.
223—Bradt vs. Boulter.
224—Weeks vs. Nuxon, &c.
252—Carpenter vs. Eastburn.
260—Willmout vs. Meserole.
264—Sistare vs. Mechanics' & Traders' Sav. Inst.
266—Love vs. Sternfels.
278—Goodman vs. Guthman.
282—Brague vs. Howard.
287—Matter of Wootten.
295—Phelps vs. Middleton.
301—Bruff, &c., vs. Security Ins. Co.
304—Hotten vs. Hotten.
333—Sanderson vs. Ettinger
335—Banks vs. Murtha, &c.
339—Matter of Gallagher.
341—Hooper vs. McCormack.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
18—Halliday vs. The Mayor, &c.
21—Chapman et al. vs. Cowenhown et al.
Law and Fact.
9—Amoskeag M'f'g Co. vs. Garner et al.
401—Fairbanks, Jr., vs. Sargent.
434—Wilmot vs. Clark et al.
570—Sandford vs. Union Dime Savings Inst.
611—Meyer vs. Meyer.
615—Union Dime Sav. Inst. vs. Clark et al.
615½—Same vs. Same.
209—McLean, &c., vs. McLean et al.
102—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
488—Hoffman vs. Wetmore et al.

Nos.
634—Bochborn vs. Miller et al.
93—Beamish vs. Rushton et al.
544—Ranney vs. Peyser et al.
557—Hay vs. Star Fire Insurance Company.
106—Sterne vs. Goepp.
484—Lyon vs. Williams et al.
652—Soper vs. McCormack.
653—Same vs. Same.
563—De Ruyter et al., &c., vs. Laronbord et al.
580—Flint vs. Hemenway et al.
213—Reynolds vs. Cantrell.
214—Howard vs. Cantrell.
85—McBride vs. McBride.
73—Levey et al. vs. Merrill.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1435—Trask et al. vs. Hosford.
1603—Gompertz vs. Prentice et al.
1782—Hunter, &c., vs. Maxwell.
1647—Davidson et al. vs. M. L. S. & W. R. R.
1751—Ward vs. Leonard.
623—Nichols vs. Siegel et al.
1911—Loughran vs. Brennan.
1817—Lawrence et al. vs. Pendleton et al.
1007—Savannah B. & S. Co. vs. Brennan, &c.
219—Morris vs. Kelly, &c.
467—Steinbach vs. Brennan, &c.
21½—De Salusse vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
843—Duncan vs. De Witte.
1203—Ballard vs. Bondy et al.
1867—The Mayor, &c., vs. Wood.
1737—Nat. State Bank of E. vs. Dixon.
1137—Murrill vs. Mowry, &c.
1509—Moore vs. Eastment.
2819—Kelly vs. Boury.
2297—— vs. ——.

Nos.
1737—Hodges vs. L. & S. C. & Iron Co.
1547—Hall vs. Robins.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1449—Mechs.' & Traders' Nat. B'k vs. Hotchkiss et al.
1835—Am. Nat. L. & S. Co. vs. Willard.
897—Maillard vs. Paine et al.
777—Phelps vs. Middleton et al.
1957—Franklin vs. Hernstein.
3177—Mellen vs. Conner, &c.
1595½—— vs. ——.
195½—— vs. ——.
981½—— vs. ——.
1459—Anderson vs. Jacobs et al.
2358—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c.
3503—Fellows vs. The Mayor, &c.
835—Bowman vs. Matthews.
895—Allerton vs. Matthews.
11—Gardner vs. The Mayor, &c.
1257½—— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
1436—Short vs. The Crossley Company.
1438—Lexow vs. Julian.
2952—Hays vs. The Mayor, &c.
3186—Crump vs. The Mayor, &c.
1562—Poillon vs. Smith et al.
2706—Cassebeer et al., &c., vs. Kalbfleisch.
3170—Sora, &c., vs. Cocks et al.
1648—Olcutt, &c., vs. McLean et al.
988½—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
3622—Imhoff vs. The Mayor, &c.
2228—Bryan vs. Comstock, &c.
630½—Hallgarten vs. Eckert.

Nos.
2618—Scott, &c., vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
1248—Cleary vs. Cole et al.
1028—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.
1536—Wooster vs. Kellman.
1454—Hager vs. Williamson.
178—Hareck vs. Craighead et al.
2359—— vs. ——.
460—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Walbridge et al.
698—Spratt vs. Pottier.
1148—Smith vs. Hodges.
1550—Williams et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
225—Maguire vs. Fardy et al.
1424—Claflin et al vs. Quimby.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1153—Ahabahs vs. Clinton Fire Ins. Co.
963—Mackay et al. vs. Belding et al., &c.
323—Ross et al. vs. Mordecai et al.
1621—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.
1695—Fincke vs. Busche.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
1437—Lowenstein vs. Lowenthal.
1761—Bauer et al. vs. Bauer.
1359—Poillon, &c., vs. Volkening et al.
3441—Sackersdorff vs. The Mayor, &c.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.

Nos.
899½—Rothschild vs. G'd St. and 42d St. Railroad Co.
2749—Hazard vs. Conklin.
3289—Marsh et al., &c., vs. Marsh.
3589—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
1617½—Slade et al. vs. Griffin.
1397—Stone vs. Dodge.
3001—Moranges vs. Hymes et al.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
635½—— vs. ——.
3644—— vs. ——.
1019—Southwick vs. First Nat. Bk. of N. Y.
3269—N. Y. B. Dock Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C.J. and Curtis, J.

Nos.
10—Furman vs. Titus.
14—Willmont vs. Meserole et al.
15—Harneckel vs. Brown.
16—Putzell vs. Van Brunt.
18—Lawrence vs. Cabot et al.

19—Isaacs vs. N. Y. Plaster Works.
20—Gould vs. Moore.
21—Goodman vs. Stroheim.
22—Rockwell vs. Ginnelly.
23—Fischer vs. Hope Mut. Life Ins. Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Case on—No. 855—N. Y. G. & I. Co. vs. Gleason, &c. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
690—Stafford P. Co. vs. Monheimer.
898—Gillotte vs. Jackson.
800½—Gerne vs. Fiske et al.
866—Fox et al. vs. Marx, &c.
1420—Davis, &c., vs. Heckman.
788—Brown vs. Fisk, Jr., et al.
1686—O'Rourke vs. The Mayor, &c.
536—Stafford, &c., vs. N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. Co.

Nos.
1540—Cameron vs. Anghiltree.
924—Plunkett, &c., vs. Appleton et al.
1783—Harrison et al. vs. Kirke et al.
914—Fifth Nat. Bank of Prov. vs. Benner.
912—L. R. Nat. Bank of Prov. vs. Benner.
718—Weeks et al. vs. Manhattan R.E.Ass.
962—Bartlett vs. Barry, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
1971—Lepiecke vs. Brennan
381½—Parker vs. O'Callaghan.
1797—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.
1007—Davis vs. Brown.
986—Moller vs. Tuska.
1231—Poillon vs. Lichenstein.
712—Ley vs. Stuyvesant Bank.
760—Deuver vs. Lyon et al.

Nos.
65—Bender vs. Everard.
696—Latasa et al. vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co.
1237—McCready vs. Mackenzie.
1245—Greene vs. Barmore.
601—Moody et al. vs. Schieffelin, Jr.
350—Horstman vs. O'Brien, &c.
1248—Schellhammer vs. Mott.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos. 341, 1171, 1682, 1818, 1814, 2137, 1214, 2198, 2216, 1224, 185, 1203, 1187, 219, 723.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned until Dec. 8.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
5466—Rigney vs. Acker.
3600—Tausen vs. Eslinger et al.
....—White vs. Mitchell.
5837—Hughes vs. Beringer et al.
5313—Mulvey vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
5598—Bookman vs. Dunne et al.
3059—Walters vs. Dodd.
5814—Smith vs. Kerwin et al.
5830—Duncan vs. Lunt.
5686—Refield vs. Ruhard.
2367—Muller vs. Krause.
2401—Powers vs. Phelan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
1572—Guy vs. Hart.
2864—Boese et al. vs. Roedel.
2792—Hamilton vs. Kennell.
1868—Dray vs. Sleinan.
311—Walker vs. Hillier.
2469—Devlin vs. Pupke et al.
3092—Dunn vs. Beatty.
2060—Davidson vs. Soteldo.

Nos.
5691—Haskin vs. The Mayor, &c.
3446—Taylor vs. Lacey.
3471—N. Y. & Y. Fire Ins. Co. vs. McClave.
3241—Household Pub. Co. vs. Stevens et al.
8442—Toy et al. vs. Boyd.
3518—Guthman vs. Arnheim.
3700—Mulligan vs. Hyman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
5507—Underhill vs. Bernstein.
4844—Schuback vs. Willis.
5191—McCormack et al. vs. Bissell.
5127—Moland vs. Berge.
4583—U. S. B. of Pg. Pa. vs. Mallory et al.
5725—O'Neill vs. The Mayor, &c.
5726—Fagan vs. The Mayor, &c.
5920—Ely et al. vs. Westcott.

Nos.
4473—Atkinson, et al. vs. Bellows.
5806—Mulligan vs. Conner.
5435—Phillips vs. Hoyt, &c.
5736—Kip et al. vs. O'Rielly.
6093—Bryant et al. vs. Board of Education.
5825½—Williams vs. Imhorst.
5328—Macfarland vs. Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Richard Crogan, robbery.
August Rossman, burglary.
George Finley, Benjamin Y. Whitfield, burglary.
Hugh O'Connor, Thomas Flaherty, James Murphy, burglary.
John Lanchan, William McDermott, grand larceny.

Charles Heald, grand larceny.
John R. Croes, grand larceny.
George Loomis, Thomas Lewis, grand larceny.
John Ramsey, grand larceny.
Levi Aarons, receiving stolen goods.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 Va. C. ex m. c. 68½
200 At. & Pac. Tel... 20½
50 N. Y. C. & H.....105¼
500 Western Union... 75¾
600 do..... 75⅝
1000 do..... 75¾
300 do..... 75⅝
100 St. Paul..... 35¾
400 Pacific Mail..... 40¼
1800 do..... 40⅛
1200 do..... 40
1100 do..... 40⅛
800 do......b3. 40¼
1300 do......b3. 40⅛
1400 do.....c. 40¼
900 do..... 40⅛
200 do..... 40⅛
500 do..... 40¼
500 do......s3. 40⅛
500 do..... 40⅛
100 Union Pac..... 77¼
400 do..... 77
100 do..... 76⅞
100 do..... 76⅞
100 do......s3. 77

100 North-west..... 39
200 do..... 38⅞
100 do..... 39
300 St. Paul Pref..... 66
100 do.....c. 66¼
1000 Lake Shore..... 59⅛
500 do.....c. 59
100 do..... 59
2800 do..... 59
100 do..... 58⅞
700 do..... 58⅞
1500 do..... 58¾
600 do..... 58⅞
400 do..... 59
1800 do..... 59⅛
100 do.....c. 59⅛
200 Erie Railway..... 16¼
50 do..... 16⅜
100 do..... 16⅜
100 do......b3. 16⅝
100 Mich. Central...c. 60¾
100 do..... 60⅞
100 do..... 60⅞
100 do..... 60¾
100 do..... 61
100 do.....c. 61

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n..........c.120 | $1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1868..........c.122⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, L'g.bs. 102½
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 43½
1,000 Dis. of C.3-65s. 67
25,000 do......b. c. 67
5,000 C. & O. 1st, C. on...........b. c. 32
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 106
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st...104¾
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. Div....... 97
2,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 81½
3,000 do....... 81⅝
45,000 do....... 81¼
1,000 C. & N.W. Cons. G. Reg. bs....... 84½
1,000 M. & E. 7s, '71.106½
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d. 109¼
1,000 C. & N. W. C. G. bs......... 81⅞
9,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.101
1,000 L. S. 1st. C. R.102½
2,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.......b. c. 79¾
7,000 Cl. & P. C. S. F. b. c..........106
2,000 A. & T.H.2d.Pf. 86
2,000 T. & W. 2d..... 56
1,000 Gt. West. 2d... 50
20 Irving Bank......128
20 Mercantile Bank.107
30 U. S. Express..b.c. 54½
1200 W. U. Tel...b.c. 75⅞
100 do....... 75¾
500 do....... 75⅝
100 do......s3. 75¾
10 do....... 76
400 do....... 75⅞
100 do....... 75¾
200 do......b3. 75⅞
200 do....... 75⅞
200 Quicksilver...... 17
100 do......b. c. 17¼

40 Ill. Central...b. c. 93⅜
100 At. & P. Tel. b.c.c. 20½
100 do.........c. 20¾
500 Pacific Mail..b. c. 40⅜
500 do....... 40½
1200 do....... 40⅜
400 do.......s3. 40⅜
800 do....... 40½
300 do.......s10. 40⅜
100 do....... 40½
900 do....... 40½
500 do.......b3. 40½
200 do.......b3. 40⅜
500 do.......b3. 40⅜
100 T., W. & W..b. c. 5½
100 Mich. Cen.....b. c. 60⅞
100 do.......s3. 60¾
100 do....... 60⅞
100 do....... 60⅞
100 do.......b3. 60¾
100 do....... 61
100 Union Pac...b. c. 77
100 do....... 77¼
500 do....... 77
300 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 36
200 do.......b3. 35⅞
200 do.......b3. 35⅝
50 Cle. & Pitts. guar. 90¼
170 do....... 90
600 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 66⅜
100 do....... 66⅛
600 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 59⅛
3000 do....... 59¼
500 do.......s4. 59⅛
1200 do....... 59¼
200 do....... 59⅜
100 do.......b3. 59⅜
100 do....... 59⅜
200 do....... 59½
100 C. & N.W.b.c.s3. 39¼
200 do....... 38⅞
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 54½
40 Morris & Essex..104

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......c.120½
4,000 Dis. of C. 3-65s. 67½
10 N. Y. C. & Hud...105⅝
100 A. & P. Tel....b3. 21
100 do....... 20½
100 Western Union... 75⅞
100 do......s3. 75¾
100 Pacific Mail..... 40⅝
1000 do....... 40½
100 do.......b4. 40⅝
300 do....... 40⅞
100 do......b3. 41
100 do....... 40⅞
100 do....... 40⅞
400 do....... 40¾
100 Mich. Central..... 61⅛
100 do.......s3. 61
100 do....... 61¼

100 Union Pacific..... 77
600 do....... 77¼
100 do....... 77¼
200 North-west. Pf... 54½
200 do....... 54⅝
100 do....... 54¼
100 St. Paul......b3. 35⅞
100 Ohio & Miss.... 17¼
50 do....... 17⅜
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 21
200 Kan. & Tex....s3. 8
500 Lake Shore....b3. 59⅝
100 do....... 59⅝
100 do.......s4. 59¼
100 do....... 59⅝
1000 do....... 59⅜
300 do....... 59½
500 do....... 59½
200 Erie Railway..... 16⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.........120¼ | $10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1867.........122⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000D.of C.3-65sbc. 67½
3,000 C. Pac. G. bds.106⅜
10,000 do.....b.c.106⅜
2,000 C.P.1st, S.J.B. 89½
1,000 do.....b.c. 89½
5,000 C.P.1st, C.&O. 91½
1,000 U. Pacific S. F. 94¼
4,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 81¾
4,000 Harl. 1st 7sC.112⅞
10,000 do.....b.c.113
1,000 Erie 3d....... 93
1,000 do....... 93¼
1,000 do....... 93⅛
1,000 P. R. of Mo.1st 83
1,000 O. & M. C. S.F. 93½
10,000 A. D. & I. C.7s.101
4,000 L. & W. B. C. 96¾
200 Mar.......a.p.b.c. 9
100 do....... 9
100 Con. C. of Md.b.c. 47
100 A. & P. Tel...b.c. 20¼
100 do....... 20
200 do....... 20⅛
5 United States Ex. 54¼
30 American Ex.b.c. 60½
1200 Pacific Mail.b.c. 40⅜
1600 do....... 40⅞
100 do.......s4. 40⅜
1400 do....... 40⅞
100 do.......b3. 41
200 do....... 40⅞
100 do....... 40⅞
400 West.Union.bc.b3 75⅞
100 do.......s3. 75¾

100 N.Y.C.& H.b3.b.c.106
800 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 59⅛
1500 do....... 59⅝
500 do....... 59¾
600 do....... 59⅝
500 do.......b3. 59¾
100 do....... 59⅝
1000 do....... 59½
200 do.......b3. 59⅜
200 do....... 59¾
100 do.......c. 59¾
500 do....... 59⅝
900 do....... 59¾
1800 do....... 59⅞
500 do....... 60
1500 do....... 60⅛
100 Erie Railway.b.c. 16⅜
100 Mich. Central.b.c. 61
100 Union Pacific.b.c 77¼
30 Cleve.&P.G'd.b.c. 90
200 do....... 90¼
200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 17½
600 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 39⅛
200 do.......s3. 39⅛
300 do....... 39
100 C.&N.W.Pref.b.c. 54¾
500 do.......c. 54¾
100 Chic. & R. I..b.c.105⅛
500 do.......105
100 Chic.M.&St.P.b.c. 36
100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 66¼
50 do....... 66⅜
50 Del., L. & W.b.c.119⅞
50 do.......119⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$3,000 D. & S. C. 2d D.107
10,000 C. & O.1st, x C. 26
100 Pro. C. L.&Pet.Co. 94
100 A. & P. Telegraph. 20⅛
400 Erie Railway..... 16⅜
100 Western Union... 75⅞
700 do......b3. 76
2100 do....... 76
600 do......s3. 76
1300 do....... 76⅛
100 Mich. Central..... 61¼
200 do....... 61⅜
100 do......s3. 61½
400 do....... 61½
400 Panama......b3.127
300 Pacific Mail..... 40⅞
2000 do......b3. 41
400 do....... 41
500 do......b3. 41⅛
600 do......b3. 41¼
900 do....... 41¼
500 do....... 41⅛
600 do....... 41
800 do....... 41⅛
1500 do....... 41¼
200 do......b3. 41⅜
200 do....... 41⅜
500 do......b60 41⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H....s3 105¾
100 do.......106
200 N. J. Central.....105
200 Rock Island....b3.105⅛
200 do.......s3.105
100 St. Paul....... 36⅛
300 Ohio & Miss..... 17⅛
100 Han. & St. Jo..... 21⅛
10 Pacific R. of Mo.. 13
100 Toledo & Wab..... 5

600 Lake Shore....b3. 60⅛
2500 do....... 60⅛
500 do....... 60¼
500 do.......s3. 60⅛
500 do.......s3. 60
1000 do....... 60⅛
1000 do.......b3. 60
4000 do....... 60
1500 do....... 60⅛
100 do.......b3. 60⅛
500 do....... 60⅛
1000 do....... 60¼
600 do.......b3. 60⅛
100 do.......s3. 60⅛
900 do....... 60¼
2000 do....... 60⅛
400 do....... 60⅛
500 do.......u. r. 60⅛
300 do.......b3. 60¼
100 do....... 60⅜
1300 North-western..... 39
200 do.......b3. 39¼
100 North W. Pf...b3. 54⅞
300 do....... 54⅞
100 do....... 54⅝
400 do....... 54¾
200 do....... 55
100 do....... 55⅛
100 do....... 55¼
100 do.......b3. 55½
200 do....... 55⅝
200 do....... 55½
100 Del., Luck. & W..119⅝
100 do.......119⅞
100 do.......120⅛
40 do.......s3.120⅛
100 do.......120

MONDAY, Dec. 6—P. M.

The week opened with a fair degree of activity at the Stock Exchange, and prices at the close exhibited a marked improvement as compared with the latest quotations of Saturday. The largest transactions were in Lake Shore and Pacific Mail. Lake Shore, after a decline to 58¾, advanced, with occasional fluctuations, to 60⅜. The lowest point touched by Pacific Mail was 40, from which the price steadily rose to 41⅜. Both stocks closed at the highest point of the day. Western Union rose to 76⅛, Michigan Central to 61½, New-York Central to 106, St. Paul to 36⅛, Chicago and North-western to 39¼, and the preferred to 55½. Union Pacific declined early in the day to 76½, but subsequently was strong, closing at 78½ bid. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced to 21, but closed at 20@20⅛. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced to 120⅛. Rock Island and New-Jersey Central were firm at 105@105⅛. The general market in the final transactions was strong in tone.

The money market was without essential change. Borrowers experienced no difficulty in supplying their requirements at 4@5 ℔ cent. for call loans, the principal business having been at 4@4½ ℔ cent. Prime mercantile paper was in good request and sales were made at 6@7 ℔ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption, to-day, was $1,000,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities quiet and firm. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝ ℔ cent. The Bank of England gained £1,000 sterling on balance to-day. Messrs. William Spotten & Company, of Belfast and London, engaged in the linen trade, are reported failed, with liabilities at £350,000. Consols closed at 93⅞@94 for money, and 94@94⅛ for the account, and United States bonds at 103¾ for old 1865s, 109¼@109⅜ for 1867s, 105⅝@105¾ for 10-40s, and 104⅝@104¾ for new 5s. The sterling exchange market was firmer and rates were advanced to $4 84½ for prime bankers' sixty days bills, and to $4 88 for demand. Sales were made at slight concessions. Gold declined to 114⅛ soon after the opening, but a firmer tone afterward prevailed and there was an advance to 114½. The closing sales were at 114⅜. On gold loans the rates ranged from 2 ℔ cent for carrying to flat.

Government bonds were firm. An improved demand set in during the afternoon, but the offerings were very light. In railroad mortgages the dealings were smaller than usual of late. The Pacific issues were firm. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds advanced to 81⅞. There were some exceptionally large dealings in Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated at 81¼@81½. Toledo and Wabash second declined to 50. Erie third was firm at 93@93⅛. State bonds were higher for District of Columbia 3-65s, which sold at 67@67¼. Missouri long 6s were steady at 102½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,283,793 25
Gold payments	907,611 61
Gold balance	42,810,961 27
Currency receipts	584,713 83
Currency payments	938,713 79
Currency balance	40,820,948 91
Customs	420,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 6.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	114⅜	114⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117⅛	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	122⅜	122⅜
Bills on London	$4 83@$4 83½	$4 84
New-York Central	105¼	106
Rock Island	105	105⅛
Pacific Mail	40⅝	41⅜
St. Paul	36	36⅛
St. Paul Preferred	66⅜	66½
Lake Shore	59⅜	60⅛
North-western	39	39⅛
North-western Preferred	54⅛	55⅛
Western Union	75⅜	76⅛
Union Pacific	77⅛	78⅛
Wabash	5⅛	5
Delaware, Lack. and Western	119⅝	120
New-Jersey Central	105	105
Panama	126½	127
Erie	16¼	16⅜
Ohio	17⅛	17¼
C., C. and Ind. Central	4½	4½
Harlem	133	133

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	106	105½	360
Erie	16⅜	16¼	1,150
Lake Shore	60⅜	58¾	48,200
Wabash	5⅛	5	200
North-western	39¼	38¾	3,100
North-western Preferred	55½	54½	2,300
Rock Island	105⅛	105	1,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅛	35¾	1,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	66½	66	1,250
Pittsburg	90¼	90	460
Del., Lack. and Western	120⅛	119⅝	540
New-Jersey Central	105	105	200
Michigan Central	61½	60½	2,500
Union Pacific	78½	76½	2,500
Hannibal & St. Joseph	21⅛	21⅛	200
Ohio and Mississippi	17¼	17⅛	650
Panama	127	127	400
Western Union	76⅛	75½	10,800
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	21	20	1,100
Pacific Mail	41⅜	40	31,800
Quicksilver	17½	17	300
Kansas and Texas	8	8	100
Mariposa	9	9	300
Total sales			110,630

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	122	122½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	119	119¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123½	124
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114¾	115⅛
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114¾	115⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	115½	116
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	115¾	116
United States 5-20s, 1865, n. registered	116	116¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, n. coupon	120¼	120⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	118¾	119
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122⅜	122½
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	118¾	119
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122⅜	122⅝
United States 10-40s, registered	117¼	117⅜
United States 10-40s, coupons	117½	117¾
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116⅞	117⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117⅛	117½

*Called.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $35,000 for interest, and $498,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$46,901,000
Gold balances	1,323,700
Currency balances	1,535,576

The following is the Clearing House statement:

Currency exchanges	$85,093,903
Currency balances	3,475,334
Gold exchanges	8,658,757

The interest on Illinois State bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1876, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank from the 3d to the 20th of January, inclusive.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD. Holders of the first mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are notified that by sending their address to the Committee, at the office of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 59 Liberty st., a copy of the plan of reorganization will be forwarded to them.

C. L. PERKINS,
JESSE HOYT,
L. H. MEYER,
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 6, 1875.

There was a very dull trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon; the herds to hand ranged from poor to good, with a choice top. The arrivals were moderate, and the markets closed with only a few head unsold. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 9c.@13½c. ℔ lb., weights 5½ to 10¼ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 8½c.@13¼c. ℔ lb., weights 4¾ to 9 cwt.; from 55 to 60 lb. has been allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows slow at $55@$81 ℔ head, Calves included. Veals not quoted. Grass Calves slow at $7 50@$20 ℔ head; quality coarse. Sheep slow of sale at 4c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Lambs not quoted. Sheep and Lambs, in mixed flocks, 6¾c. ℔ lb. Live Hogs sold at $7 50@$7 56¼ ℔ cwt.; City Dressed opened with a downward tendency at 9¼c.@9½c. ℔ lb., with tops at 9⅝c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 14 Illinois Oxen at 9½c. ℔ lb., weight 8½ cwt., strong; 36 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt., with a fraction on ℔ lb.; 30 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 152 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scaut; 47 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 90 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℔ lb., with a fraction on ℔ head weight 7¾ cwt.; 56 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@13c. ℔ lb., weight 9 cwt., strong; 50 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@13c. ℔ lb., weight 8½ cwt., strong; 15 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale 29 Illinois Steers. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@12¾c.@13¼c. ℔ lb., weight 8½ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Ulery & Goff 127 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@13c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt., strong; for Goff Bros. 64 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 64 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. Gilles sold for S. Sidner 60 Ohio Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13½c. ℔ lb., weight 8¾ cwt; sold on commission 7 choice quality State Oxen at 13c.@13½c. ℔ lb., weight 10¼ cwt. A. N. Monroe sold for self 48 brewery-fed Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℔ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 15 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ℔ lb., weight 8½ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for D. Allerton 20 State Cattle, mixed Steers, Cows, Oxen, and Heifers, quality poor, at 9c. ℔ lb., weight 5½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Asabrook & Green 44 Kentucky Oxen at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 21 Kentucky Oxen at 10½c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 28 Kentucky Oxen at 11½c. ℔ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 10 fair Kentucky Steers at 11½c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; for Dixon & Jacobs 32 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@13½c. ℔ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 15 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 118 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 211 State Sheep, weight 15,090 lb., at 4⅞c. ℔ lb.; 195 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,480 lb., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 160 State Sheep, weight 13,970 lb., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 202 State Sheep, weight 18,690 lb., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 166 State Sheep, weight 15,920 lb., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 148 Canada Sheep and Lambs, mixed, weight 14,500 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; also sold for last two weeks ending Dec. 4, 1875, 10,601 Sheep and Lambs at an average price of $4 92 ℔ head; 655 Veals and Calves, average ℔ head $9 28.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 8 State Bucks, weight 880 lb., at 4c. ℔ lb.; 3 State Sheep for $12; 74 State Sheep, weight 5,670 lb., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 297 State Sheep, weight 24,250 lb., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 3 grass Calves for $14; 17 grass Calves at $7 50 ℔ head; 10 grass Calves at $8 25 ℔ head; 28 grass Calves at $9 ℔ head. S. McGraw sold 1 Bull, weight 820 lb., at 3½c. ℔ lb.; 1 Bull, weight 1,030 lb., at 4c. ℔ lb.; 22 grass Calves at $7 50 ℔ head; 13 grass Calves at $8 50 ℔ head; 20 grass Calves at $9 ℔ head; 19 grass Calves at $12 ℔ head; 21 yearling Bulls at $20 ℔ head; 7 Oxen for $435, all State stock. J. Kirby sold 9 Bulls, weight 9,200 lb., at $3 65 ℔ cwt.; 412 Sheep, weight 32,950 lb., at $4 90 ℔ cwt.; 103 Sheep, weight 8,940 lb., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 212 Sheep, weight 15,250 lb., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 101 Sheep, weight 8,550 lb., at $5 06¼c. ℔ cwt.; 658 Sheep, weight 51,350 lb., at 5⅝c. ℔ lb.; 162 Sheep, weight 13,490 lb., at 5⅝c. ℔ lb.; 183 Sheep, weight 15,480 lb., at $5 81¼ ℔ cwt.; 216 Sheep, weight 17,810 lb., at $5 90 ℔ cwt.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—George Reid sold 134 Ohio Hogs, weight 24,040 lb., at 7½c. ℔ lb.; 129 Ohio Hogs, weight 24,170 lb., at 7-56¼c. ℔ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove—Ulery & Cary sold for J. Vause 14 choice Ohio Steers, at 13¼c. ℔ lb., weight 9 cwt. C. Kahn sold for M. Kahn 98 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for I. Brown, 30 Kentucky Steers, from poor to common, from 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for Kahn & Furs, 16 good Illinois Steers, at 12¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for J. Rice, 102 common Missouri Steers, at 10½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Klopier & Rothschild 155 Texan Steers, from 8½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb., weights 4¾ to 5¾ cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 41 poor Virginia Steers at 9½c. ℔ lb., weight 5½ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold 175 common Indiana Steers at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for Dadisman & Affet 29 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 30 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 80 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11c.@13c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for W. Clarke 83 Ohio Steers, from fair to choice, from 10¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Hayes & Co. 20 poor Ohio Steers at 9c. ℔ lb., weight 5 cwt.; for Willett & Co. 17 fair Ohio Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Mosier & Co. 31 Ohio Steers, from fair to choice, from 11c.@12¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for W. Stanley 16 fair Ohio Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head, weight 7 cwt.; for Lehman Bros. 65 Virginia Steers, from poor to common, from 8½c.@10c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels, 50 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 32 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@11¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Kass & Pidcock sold 203 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,700 lb., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 179 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,420 lb., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 87 State Sheep, weight 7,290 lb., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 81 Ohio Sheep, weight 7,590 lb., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 254 Ohio Sheep, weight 22,920 lb., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 55 Ohio Sheep, weight 5,260 lb., at 6½c. ℔ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 211 Illinois Sheep, weight 18,140 lb., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 234 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,910 lb., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 202 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,110 lb., at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 106 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 10,150 lb., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; also, sold for week ending Dec. 4, 1875, 7,054 Sheep, average ℔ head, $4 61; range of prices, 4¾c.@6½c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending Dec. 6, 1875: 3,070 head of horned Cattle, 51 head of Cows, 96 head of Calves and Veals, 5,945 head of Sheep and Lambs. Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth street Sheep Market for week ending Dec. 4, 1875, 4,143 head of Sheep and Lambs, 51 head of Cows, 249 head of Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,319 head of Sheep and Lambs, 18 head of Cows, 694 head of Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Dec. 4, 1875: 18,274 head of Hogs, 1,109 head of Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 5,086 head of Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Dec. 4, 1875: 5,777 head of horned Cattle, 30 head of Cows, 60 head of Calves, 13,779 head of Sheep and Lambs, 14,764 head of Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,072 head of horned Cattle, 40 head of Calves, 3,360 head of Sheep and Lambs, 5,363 head of Hogs.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Cattle opened dull but closed active. Receipts, 1,800 head; smooth Native Steers, $4 75@$6 75; half-fattened and smooth do., $4 50@$5 50; Feeders, $3 75@$4 50; Stockers, $2 75@$3 75; Native Cows and Heifers, $2 25@$4; Texans and Cherokees, $2 75@$4 40; shipments, 1,820 head. Live Hogs dull and drooping; receipts, 18,000 head; Common, $5 75@$6 25; Packers, $6 65@$6 85, chiefly at $6 70; Light Bacon, $6 85@$6 90; New-England, $7; Philadelphia, $7 25@$7 50; shipments, 2,700 head. Sheep and Lambs dull; Common to Choice, $3@$4 75.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 6, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	21	Molas's,(N.O.)bbls.	999
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Spirits Turp., bbls.	223
Cotton, bales	6,664	Resin, bbls.	253
B. E. Peas, bags	222	Oil-cake, pks.	927
Copper, bbls.	73	Pork, pks.	1,240
Copper, cakes	163	Beef, pks.	547
Dried Fruit, pks.	80	Cut-meats, pks.	373
Eggs, bbls.	1,013	Grease, pks.	20
Flour, bbls.	14,493	Lard, pks.	1,485
Wheat, bushels	139,800	Butter, pks.	5,330
Corn, bushels	126,000	Cheese, pks.	7,489
Oats, bushels	28,500	Tallow, pks.	371
Rye, bushels	400	Oil, bbls.	205
Malt, bushels	4,762	Dressed Hogs, No.	41
Beans, bbls.	853	Pea-nuts, bags	729
Peas, bushels	8,400	Rice, pks.	491
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Sugar, bbls.	550
Corn-meal, bags	170	Starch, bxs.	1,336
Oat-meal, bags	3,510	Skins, bales	8
Hops, bales	179	Tobacco, hhds.	41
Hides, No.	420	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	993
Hides, bales	232	Whisky, bbls.	415
Leather, sides	15,494	Wool, bales	70

COFFEE—Rio has been dull to-day, but quoted steady....The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 35,538 bags; sales, 15,038 bags; stock in first hands to-day here, this evening, 129,013 bags, and at all the ports, 255,808 bags, including 64,876 bags at Baltimore, 26,550 bags at Hampton Roads, 3,200 bags at Richmond, 17,369 bags at New-Orleans, 10,300 bags at Galveston, and 4,500 bags at Mobile. The amount of Rio and Santos afloat and loading for the United States to Oct. 25 was 61,386 bags, and the purchases for the United States to Dec. 4 were 335,000 bags....Other kinds have been inactive at previous prices. We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 18½c.@18¾c.; fair, 19½c.@20c.; good, 20¼c.@20½c.; prime, 20¾c.@21c., gold, ℔ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18½c.@21½c., gold; Santos fair to good, invoices, 19½c.@20¼c.; Java, invoices, 26c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 20c.@21½c.; Laguayra, 20c.@21c.; Savanilla, 19c.@21c.; Manila, 19c.@20½c.; Mexican, 19¼c.@20¼c., and Ceylon, 20½c.@21½c. gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more demand for early delivery, and firm as to prices, on the basis of the revised quotations....Ordinary quoted at 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 12 11-16c.@12 15-16c.; Middling, 13⅛c.@13 5-16c. ....Sales have been officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 2,535 bales, (of which 1,250 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 1,185 bales to shippers, 734 bales to spinners, and 616 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been quite moderate, at a shade higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,200 bales, (of which 1,200 bales were on Saturday evening, and 8,000 bales to-day,) with 400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with December options closing at 13 5-32c.; January, 13 7-32c.; February, 13⅜c.@13 13-32c.; March, 13 19-32c.@13⅝c.; April, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; May, 13 31-32c.@14c.; June, 14 3-16c.@14 7-32c.; July, 14 5-16c.@14⅜c.; August, 14 13-32c.@14 15-32c., showing an advance of 1-32c.@1-16c....The receipts at this port to-day were 6,664 bales, against 30,307 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 65,654 bales, against 60,800 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 1,655,918 bales, against 1,518,833 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (one day's) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 9,393 bales; to the Continent, 21,241 bales. ....Stock in New-York to-day, 102,370 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 614,109 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in comparatively light demand, and, with more liberal offerings of most kinds prices have favored purchasers. Desirable lines of shipping Extras not plenty, and held with some show of confidence, checking operations. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,400 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $4 50@$5 75, mainly at $4 75@$5 10; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour, $3 70@$4 30; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 40@$4 85, chiefly at $4 50@$4 75 for fair to choice; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 90@$5 40, mainly at $5@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 40@$5 90, mainly at $5 50@$5 75; City Mills Extra, $5 10@$6 65, chiefly at $6 10@$6 50; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 40; round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 40 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 25@$7, mainly at $5 75@$6 50, and patent at $6 60@$9 50, chiefly at $7 10@$7 50; Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 40@$7; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5 40@$7; Western White do., Extras, $5 65@$8 40; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$8 75, with very fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 90@$7 ℔ bbl....Included in the sales have been 4,300 bbls. shipping stock, in part Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat Extras and Minnesota Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been moderately inquired for in the local market at about previous quotations....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $4 45@$4 90 for inferior to choice Superfine, $5 15@$6 65 for very poor to choice shipping Extras, and $6 65@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....And for Richmond delivery, 3,000 bbls. Extras, very choice, at $7 ℔ bbl., taken for Rio Janeiro....Rye Flour has been in rather less demand, in a jobbing way, at from $4 25@$5 35 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 330 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 25 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been in very moderate request, within the range of from $3 15@$3 65 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 15@$3 60 for White do.; $3 30@$3 65 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 for Brandywine, delivered, (the latter very scarce.) Sales have been reported of equal to 750 bbls., including 525 bbls. Yellow Western at $3 20@$3 50 ℔ bbl....Corn-meal, in bags, in rather better demand at $1 20@$1 70 ℔ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour, $2 10@$2 60 for poor to fancy State, and $2 35@$2 65 for Pennsylvania, ℔ 100 lb. The bulk of the business has been in very good to fancy State at $2 45@$2 65, and Pennsylvania at $2 40@$2 65 ℔ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in less demand for export, and in limited request for milling purposes, at drooping prices. Winter Wheat has been moderately sought after, mainly for shipment, with prices quoted as favoring buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 161,000 bushels at $1 35 for strictly prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, (with No. 2 do. quoted nominally at $1 27;) $1 15 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 08@$1 18 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 01@$1 04 for rejected Spring; $1 35 for fair ordinary White Western; $1 12@$1 24 for inferior to prime Red Western, mostly at $1 24 for prime and $1 12 for inferior and common....Corn has been quoted a shade lower, on a restricted movement. The export call has been limited. Some speculative inquiry has been noted for prime and Mixed Western. Sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels at 73½c.@74c., chiefly at 74c. for sailing vessel Mixed Western, afloat; 73c.@73½c. (nominally) for steamer do., afloat; 74c.@74½c. for High Mixed Western, car lots; 74c.@74½c. for Yellow Western; 69c.@70c. for very damp to prime dry new Mixed Western, mainly at 66c.@69c., afloat; 68½c.@70c. for new Yellow Western; 72c., in part, for new and old Mixed Western, afloat, and 75c. for prime old White Western, in store, (part of a boat-load,) for export....Rye has been in light supply and moderate request at firm prices. Sales have been made of 2,000 bushels prime State, to arrive, at 95c.; prime Canada, in bond, last sold at 99c. ℔ bushel....Barley again quoted higher, on light offerings, with a fair demand noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,500 bushels at $1 21 for No. 2 Bay, in store; $1 10 for four-rowed State, and $1 for two-rowed do....Barley-malt quoted about steady, but very dull....Canada Peas inactive; quoted in bond at $1 07 for prime; offerings for early delivery very light. ....Buckwheat quiet; State quoted at 65c.@66c.... Oats have been quoted strong in price on a fairly active demand, mainly for strictly prime Mixed Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 72,500 bushels at 50c. for strictly prime Mixed Chicago, afloat; 42½c.@49½c. for unsound to about prime Mixed Western, mostly car lots; 46c.@52c. for poor to prime White Western, odd lots; 50c.@52c. for fair to prime White State, and 48c.@49c. for good to about prime Mixed State ℔ bushel....Feed has been in fair demand within the range of $18 50@$25, as extremes, ℔ ton....Bale Hay has been in very good request at full and buoyant prices, including shipping lots, within the range of from 65c.@75c., and prized qualities at 85c.@$1 05 ℔ 100 lb. Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 55c.@65c....Rye Straw has been salable at firmer prices within the range of 70c.@$1 15; Oat, 60c.@70c. ℔ 100 lb....The stock of Grain in this port to-day embraces 5,878,036 bushels Wheat, 816,962 bushels Corn, 99,908 bushels Rye, 305,961 bushels Barley, 258,364 bushels Malt, 1,252,005 bushels Oats, and 5,616 bushels Peas. The aggregate of Grain in store is 8,616,852 bushels, as against 8,109,184 bushels last Monday, and 6,950,933 bushels Dec. 7, 1874.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in very moderate request, within the range of $1 70@$1 80 for Strained to good Strained; $1 90@$2 for No. 2; $2 25@$3 37½ for No. 1; $3 75@$7 for Pale to extra Pale and Window Glass ℔ 280 lb. Sales, 2,500 bbls. medium grades on private terms....Tar continues in limited demand at $2 12½@$2 25 ℔ bbl....City Pitch at $2@$2 12½....Spirits Turpentine has been rather quiet, but quoted steady, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at 37c. ℔ gallon. Sales, 140 bbls. at this rate; also 50 bbls. New-York pks. on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been less sought after and quoted less firm, on the basis of 6⅞c.@7c., in bulk, and at 10½c.@10¼c., in shipping order, for early delivery. ....Refined has been inactive, with early delivery quoted at 12⅝c.@12¾c....Refined, in cases, 16½c.@19c....Naphtha at 9½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 12c.@12¼c. ....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 12c.@12⅛c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and much lower and depressed in price. Sales for early delivery have been reported of only 225 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $21 90@$22 25....Western Prime Mess quoted at $20, with City quoted at $22 50@$23; Extra Prime, $16@$16 50....And for forward delivery, Western Mess in light demand, with sales of 250 bbls., seller December, at $21 30, closing at $21 25, and 500 bbls., February option, at $21 60 ℔ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been offered more freely, and have been quoted lower on a moderate inquiry, with City quoted at 9¼c.@9½c. for heavy to very light....Cut-meats have been in less demand in the local market at easier rates. Sales have been reported of 13,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11c.@12¼c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range....We quote Pickled Shoulders at 8½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10c.; Pickled Hams at 12½c.@13c.; Smoked Hams at 13½c.@14½c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 11c.@12¼c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., nominal at 8¼c. ℔ lb....Bacon has been very dull, and prices have been quoted lower and irregular; City Long Clear, 11c.; Western do. at 10¾c....Western Long and Short Clear, December and January delivery, quoted at 10¾c.; and Short Clear, same delivery, at 11⅛c....For Western delivery, sales have been reported of 250 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 9⅞c. ℔ lb. ....Lard has declined slightly, on a very moderate movement for early delivery....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. contract, at 12⅞c., and 250 tcs. choice new at 12⅞c. ....And for forward delivery, a fairly active business has been reported, but at easier prices; of Western Steam, 500 tcs., seller December, at 12⅞c.@12 15-16c., closing at 12⅞c.@12 15-16c.; 2,750 tcs., seller January, at 12 15-16c.@13c.; 3,250 tcs., seller February, at 13 1-16c.@13⅛c., and 1,000 tcs., March, at 13¼c., closing at 13 1-16c.@13⅛c.... And of City Lard, 160 tcs. Steam and Kettle at 12⅞c., and 100 tcs. No. 1 at 12⅝c....And of Refined Lard, sales have been reported of only small lots for the Continent at 13⅛c.@13¼c., and for the West India grade at 12½c.@12⅝c. ℔ lb....Beef has been in very moderate demand at previous prices. We quote now at $12 50 for Extra and $11 50 for Plain Mess; $16 50@$17 for Packet ℔ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls....And Tierce Beef thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra Indian Mess, $32@$32 50. Sales, 150 tcs.... Beef Hams quiet at $22 50@$23 for Western....Strictly fine to fancy grades of Butter have been in light supply and wanted at very full rates; most other grades offered freely, and weak and irregular as to values on a very slow movement. We quote from 23c.@35c. for ordinary to choice State (with fancy quoted up to 36c.@38c., and scarce;) 14c.@33c. for very poor to choice Western, and up to 35c. for fancy do., and 20c.@27c. for fair to choice Rolls....Cheese has been in quite moderate demand and quoted barely steady at 10½c.@13½c. for good to fancy Factory.... Eggs have been in fair request at 28c.@32c. for fair to very fancy fresh stock, and 22½c.@25c. for limed.... Tallow has been in good demand and quoted stronger in price, with sales of 140,000 lb. good to strictly prime at 9⅝c.@9⅞c. ℔ lb....Stearine dull and heavy, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13c., asked; choice City, in hhds., at 13⅝c....Sales, 25 tcs. Western, about prime, at 12¾c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been firm but dull to-day. No sales reported. On Saturday evening 377 hhds. fair refining Cuba sold at 8¼c. ℔ lb. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8¼c.; good do. at 8⅜c.; prime do. at 8⅝c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅜c.@8⅞c.; Centrifugal stock at 8 9-16c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7⅛c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado, 5c.@5½c....Refined Sugars have been in good request, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.@11c.; Powdered at 10⅞c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.; Cut Loaf at 11½c.; A's at 9½c.@10¼c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅛c. ℔ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been very dull, yet quoted about steady on the basis of $1 40, gold, for Arctic, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 16 on a fair demand; sales, 300 bbls. And of Alcohol, 25 bbls. at $2 18, free, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A good demand has been noted for berth room, especially for Grain, Flour, and Cotton, at firm rates; supply of accommodation available very moderate for prompt use. The chartering movement has been fair at full figures, with the chief call for vessels for Grain and Petroleum; tonnage for early use scarce. ....For Liverpool, the consignments reported since our last have been, by sail, 3,650 bales Cotton at 11-32d. ℔ lb.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ℔ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℔ bbl.; 150 tons Oil-cake at 27s. 6d., and 2,000 bbls. Sugar, at 35s. ℔ ton; and, by steam, 950 bales Cotton at 7-16d. ℔ lb., as it runs; 19,000 bushels Grain, mostly at 10d.@10½d. ℔ bushel; 20,000 bushels, do., (of through freight,) at 11d. ℔ bushel; 300 bales Hops at ¾d. ℔ lb.; 2,100 pkgs. Provisions, part reported at 50s.@52s. 6d.; 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 57s. 6d. ℔ ton. Also, a British ship, 1,251 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo. And an American ship, 1,260 tons, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, at ⅝d. ℔ lb., and a ship, 1,360 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, reported on private terms. Also, a schooner, 600 tons, with Fertilizers, (fish scraps,) from Bristol, Me., at 30s. ℔ ton. The American ship, H. S. Gregory, 2,020 tons, which has just cleared from Norfolk for Liverpool, (as returned by Messrs. Reynolds Bros., who had the loading of the vessel,) took out the extraordinarily large cargo of 7,176 bales Cotton, (weighing 3,221,971 lb.,) 10,000 Trunails, and 3,000 Staves....For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ℔ bushel; 600 bushels Resin at 2s. 7½d. ℔ 280 lb.; and by steam, 200 bbls. Pork at 6s. 6d. ℔ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 10d.@10½d. ℔ bushel; 500 bxs. Bacon at 50s.@52s. 6d. ℔ ton; 800 bbls. Apples at 4s. ℔ bbl.; 6,800 bushels Peas (of through freight) at 11½d. ℔ bushel.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 7,764 bales; gross receipts, 11,725 bales; exports to France, 1,643 bales; to the Continent, 447 bales; coastwise, 295 bales; sales, 5,500 bales; stock, 207,154 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 3,977 bales; exports to Great Britain, 931 bales; coastwise, 3,147 bales; sales, 1,121 bales; stock, 90,368 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 4,947 bales; exports, to France, 2,391 bales; coastwise, 3,223 bales; sales, 1,333 bales; stock, 69,851 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 6.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 4,129 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,938 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 58,683 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 6.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.@10⅝c.; net receipts, 3,018 bales; exports, coastwise, 476 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 46,478 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 6—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝ ℔ cent., which is ⅜ ℔ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols, 93 15-16 for money and 94 1-16 for the account. United States Bonds, new 5s, 104¾.

4 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £1,000. Consols, 93 13-16 for money, and 93 15-16 for the account. Paris advices quote Rentes 66f. 67½c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 6.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 99¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 10,500 bales, all American; Cotton to arrive, dull and unchanged; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, at 6¾d.; do. do., shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, at 6¾d. Provisions—Lard, 57s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,600 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 32s. 6d.@32s. 9d. ℔ quarter.

LONDON, Dec. 6—5 P. M.—Tallow, 53s. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 11d.@11¼d.

Evening.—Sperm-oil, £96@£97 ℔ ton. Linseed-oil, 25s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 6.—Spirits Turpentine strong at 34c. Resin firm at $1 42½ for Strained. Tar steady at $1 70.

COURT NOTES.

Ralph Catlin, the boy charged with sending obscene letters through the mail to a lady in this City, was held to answer yesterday, by United States Commissioner Betts, in $500 bail.

John E. Parsons, of this City, who has been intrusted with the prosecution of the suits against the Brooklyn Ring, stated yesterday that the actions would be commenced as soon as the papers could be prepared.

W. E. Brown, the boy who was arrested last Saturday charged with stealing letters from the boxes in the Post Office, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday, and committed for further examination. Bail was fixed at $2,000.

Mr. Charles C. Wendt, an insurance agent, doing business at No. 92 Broadway, was yesterday sworn in before Judge Sutherland, as interpreter of the Courts of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, in place of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal, removed.

Suit was begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, by summons, against the New-York *Tribune* Association by Trenor W. Park, to recover $100,000 for alleged libel, the circumstances of which have already been published. The complaint will not be filed for several days. Messrs. Chittenden & Hubbard are the attorneys for plaintiff.

In the case of The People vs. Henry Starkweather, formerly Collector of Assessments in this City, Judge Freedman, of the Superior Court, has granted a motion to revive the action against his administratrix, Lucinda Starkweather. Starkweather was charged with obtaining $130,608 31 unlawfully from the City for his services in certain street-opening cases. He died in July last, and the motion just granted was made to have the suit continued against his representative.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Herring prosecuting, Lizzie Quinn was convicted of larceny from the person, and sent to State Prison for two years and six months; Frederick W. Malloy pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months; Mary Williams, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to State Prison for four years.

William H. Willis, who owns some of the bonds issued on the old mortgage of the New-York, Buffalo and Erie Railroad, brought suit in the Supreme Court to foreclose the mortgage. The road was leased to the Erie Railway, and a new mortgage made which absorbed most of the former bonds. The case has not yet been brought to trial. Yesterday, however, Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, granted the plaintiff's motion to strike out some of the defendants in the original suit on the ground that their judgments have been paid.

The suits brought by the Coroners against the City to compel the payment of their fees for the first quarter of the present year were tried before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I., yesterday. Coroner Kessler claimed $3,300, Woltman $3,938, Eickhoff $3,792, and Croker $6,217. They had applied to Controller Green for payment, which he refused, on the ground that they had not complied with the statutory requirements in regard to the summoning of jurors. The plaintiffs were sworn and produced their records in court yesterday. They obtained verdicts for the full amounts claimed.

The following persons made assignments for the benefit of their creditors, in accordance with the statute, which were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Alfred S. Spaulding, Gilman W. Spaulding, and Edmund Decker, composing the firm of A. S. Spaulding & Co., to Horatio Reed; Abraham Krauskopf and Joseph A. Gunsen to Moritz Herzberg; James L. Stevens to William O. Giles; William P. Bowne to Carman T. Smith; Henry Rosenthal to Adolph Zadig; Martha Sickendorf to Henry O'Neill; and James E. Grannis and John Merry to Cornelius B. Payne.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CASTE—Mr. Harry Beckett Mr. H. J. Montague. Miss Effie Germon, Miss Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—GUY MANNERING—Mrs. Emma Waller.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—HEBREW CHARITY FAIR in aid of Mt. Sinai Hospital.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—LITTLE EM'LY—Mr. George Fawcett Rowe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. John Hart.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—L'ABIME, (French Drama)—Mr. Charles Fechter.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—LECTURE by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D.—"Southern Palestine, the Jordan, and Jerusalem."

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.—GRAND CONCERT.—Miss Charlotte Church, Miss Anna Bulkley, Mr. A. Wilkie.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

As all the Tammany thieves have now escaped, and as there is little or no hope of bringing them to justice, might it not be as well to punish the managers of the paper which first exposed their misdeeds? Nothing can be done with the real criminals, but perhaps some means might be devised of lodging their accusers in prison. We commend the hint to SWEENY, GENET, and all the rest of them. Let them come back to New-York, and apply before a Grand Jury for an indictment against THE TIMES. We are inclined to think that they would not find the enterprise a very difficult one. Although Tammany has not elected its own District Attorney, the present incumbent of the office would probably answer their purpose quite as well. He would not like to advise the Grand Jury not to indict the managers of THE TIMES, for fear of being accused of "partiality" toward the paper which helped to elect him. Moral cowardice would thus accomplish the same end as direct malice, and the Tweed Ring would have a chance of turning the tables upon us by requiring us to make good charges of which the technical proof, under the present laws, might be hard to produce. We are aware that it is rather a disinterested act on our parts to offer this suggestion, but we have very little doubt that if it were acted upon, the attempt would be successful. Let the Tammany thieves go scot free, and punish the managers of THE TIMES for its "wicked libels" upon them—that would be a very fitting conclusion to the history of the Tammany Ring. We advise TWEED, SWEENY & Co. to think of it, and not to be afraid of the District Attorney, who does not seem to be at all a dangerous person—to them.

Gen. BELKNAP'S report on the condition of the Army shows that the expenses have exceeded the appropriations, but we can see no ground for imputing extravagance to the department. The total force now kept up numbers only 25,600 men—enough for all useful purposes, probably, but certainly not an excessive number. The Secretary dwells with justifiable pride on the work accomplished by the Signal Service Corps, which now keeps up 102 signal stations, and has doubtless been the means of preventing great losses of shipping, and consequently of life and property. We are glad to learn that arrangements have been made for obtaining telegraphic reports from the West Indies. Our Army appears to be in a high state of efficiency, and it would be a mistake to impair this efficiency by that "cheese-paring" policy which generally results in costing a great deal more than it saves.

The finances of insurrectionary Cuba are certainly bewildering. Mr. ALDAMA, who claims to be the financial agent in this country, stated the quantity of Cuban bonds issued to be $4,795,300 of an authorized loan of $20,000,000; but when we invited his attention to another issue, he answers there was subsequent authority to raise the loan to only $50,000,000, and that the $24,000,000 issued thereunder by MAYORGA and CESPEDES, and the $19,500,100 signed by them, were illegally printed and signed. Of these he has, he says, $15,780,500 on deposit in this City, and nearly $3,000,000 have been sold, but they are worthless, although countersigned by QUESADA and somebody else. So much for the financial agent of the insurrection. But now comes another agent and assails the correctness of the statements made to us by Mr. ALDAMA. He insists that the authority given to the latter not only especially recognizes the bonds which Mr. ALDAMA condemns, but allows him to increase the quantity of the bonds to $100,000,000, after deducting those already issued. Really, if there is as much obscurity among these officials about the actual condition of the revolt in Cuba as about its finances in the United States, there is no wonder that great doubt exists about the propriety of belligerent recognition.

We would not intentionally misrepresent the municipal affairs of any of our much-abused corporations. The Yonkers *Statesman* informs us that the enormous debt of that city, which, in the tabulated statement made by Gov. TILDEN, was the *third* largest debt, proportionally to property, borne by any town in the State, was incurred by the same Ring which loaded this City with its immense burdens. It was in the construction of boulevards that Yonkers was so weighted with debt. And well-known members of the New-York Ring bought real estate in Yonkers first, and then procured the passage of laws by the Legislature for the construction of these "public works." The present town officials are said to be innocent of all share in these transactions. We rejoice, too, to hear that a new water supply is in process of being given to the town, and that "in six months" this defect will be remedied. The gas companies also are improving their supply. Every one who has visited Yonkers is aware that in natural advantages and convenience of access, and the intelligence of its society, it is unsurpassed among the suburban towns of the State.

Speaker MCGUIRE pays his respects in a letter which we publish in another column to the "Reform" policy of Gov. TILDEN. The vigor displayed in this production shows that Mr. MCGUIRE is "imbued with the instincts of his ancestry" in more ways than Gov. SEYMOUR gave him credit for. Mr. MCGUIRE'S zealous attachment to his party does not blind him to the fact that Secretary BRISTOW'S plan of dealing with the Whisky Ring is a good deal more effective than Gov. TILDEN'S treatment of the Canal Ring. Most people will be disposed to share his preference for "a quiet, determined, and vigorous prosecution of offenders, without display or glorification, or the workings of a secret commission at an expense of several hundred dollars a day." The thorough rout and discomfiture of the Whisky Ring, with the sentence of several of the leaders, is certainly an achievement of much larger proportions than these results of the assault on the Canal Ring—"a civil action commenced against BELDEN and DENISON which the State dare not, or does not, try, and an indictment against two or three persons at Buffalo for legislative bribery."

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF TWEED'S PROSECUTORS.

While the responsibility for the defeat of justice in the case of TWEED is being discussed, it may be as well to remember that a certain proportion of this is chargeable to the bungling methods of his prosecution. He has gone away leaving six civil suits and thirty-five criminal suits pending against him. The civil suits may be carried on, but the property left to satisfy any judgments obtainable under them will bear a very small proportion to the amount claimed—probably as small a proportion as the property of Sheriff CONNER would bear to a judgment obtained against him for the amount of TWEED'S bail. The criminal indictments are, of course, so much waste paper. It will be difficult to remove the impression from the public mind that four years of tedious litigation would not have had this abortive ending had the interests of the people been defended by lawyers as able as were those retained on the side of TWEED.

When the civil suits were first brought in the name of the State, there were certain obvious reasons for attempting this novel method of recovering money stolen from the County Treasury. The whole machinery of the Law Department of the City remained in hands which were supposed to be friendly to the Ring, for more than a year after the celebrated interview of a deputation from the Committee of Seventy with Gov. HOFFMAN. The people took the word of lawyers reputed to be able for the assertion that our State legislation had left the Attorney General in full possession of the powers which his English prototype retained under the old system of equity jurisprudence, and that he had, therefore, full authority to sue for the recovery of money stolen by local officers in the discharge of a public trust. They likewise gave these same counsel credit for knowing what they were talking about when they declared that not only could the suits be brought in the name of the State, but that, on the assumption that the County Corporation of New-York was a mere legal fiction, the State was the only representative of the people which could bring the suits. These opinions were ultimately shown by the highest judicial authority in the State to be totally unfounded. That certainly furnished conclusive proof to the public mind that the lawyers who represented the people had been overmatched, and that they had sacrificed some two years and a half of valuable time in trying to defend obsolete theories which the leading counsel originated, and which those associated with them adopted without in the least understanding their merits.

The dismal failure of the first civil suits naturally suggested the reflection that it would have been better had the direct method of bringing suits in the name of the County Board of Supervisors been adopted at once. Under that method there would have been, according to Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, "no question in the case except one: whether the money had been taken." Of course, there would have been delays by that method too. Corporation Counsel O'GORMAN, though hardly the Ring tool that people gave him credit for being, might not have kept pace with the public desire to have swift action taken against the Ring. Still, he would have been compelled to yield to the steadily growing pressure of public opinion, and he would have seen after the election of 1871 that it was no longer possible to save the Ring from absolute ruin. It would have been simply impossible to have staved off the trial of these County suits on their merits long before the time when the preliminary questions which had been raised by the first State suits were settled. As it is, the State suits have not yet been tried on their merits, four years and two months after they were first filed. It is impossible to blind the people to these facts now that the all but total failure of the lawyers employed in behalf of the State has become apparent. It is easy, of course, to be wise after the event, but then it is the business of "eminent counsel"—whose pecuniary reward has been in inverse proportion to their eminence—to be wise before the event. The lawyers who imagined foolishness, and their associates who echoed it, have equally lost reputation by the disastrous blundering of these four years of fruitless contest. What the people have lost will become apparent when it becomes a question of satisfying the executions which may be obtained against TWEED'S remaining property.

As for the thirty-five criminal suits pending, we suspect that Mr. FIELD is not far wrong in stating that there are very few of them which the prosecution would venture to bring to trial. The "omnibus indictment" was certainly as bad a blunder as the cumulative sentence which was affixed to the verdict obtained upon it. The lawyers may be left to dispute over the legal validity of more recent indictments, but it will strike most people as strange that so much pains should have been taken to bind TWEED down under a score of new and distinct charges, while no pains at all were taken by those having the conduct of these criminal suits to see that he would be ready when wanted to answer to them. The bail in the criminal suits was of a merely nominal character, and was so fixed because of the huge amount which the prisoner was required to furnish in the civil suits. But then it was matter of public notoriety that, though nominally in the custody of the County, TWEED was free to go very much where he pleased. One of the counsel for the people expressed surprise, speaking on Saturday night to a TIMES reporter, that TWEED had not escaped before. As a civil debtor, TWEED had given no bail whatever for his appearance in court; as an indicted criminal, he had been released on bail which was ridiculously inadequate to insure his appearance. Why, then, was he left by those intrusted with his prosecution entirely in the hands of a set of corrupt or incompetent Sheriff's deputies? The security which Ludlow Street Jail did not furnish ought to have been supplied from another source. Every step he took out of doors ought to have been followed by detectives, and all his haunts ought to have been closely watched. Those responsible for his criminal prosecution were not taken by surprise when he escaped, and they certainly owed it to the people to have used their knowledge of his movements to better purpose than they did.

THE NAVY REPORT.

A more peaceful document than the report of the Secretary of the Navy it would be difficult to compose on a subject prima facie so warlike. It consists mainly of a matter-of-fact description of the Navy, its condition and capacity. Its operations are also detailed, but they are of the most quiet nature. A couple of vessels dropped in at Tripoli last August to exact an apology for insults offered an American official by some Tripolitan seamen. Once or twice in the course of the year Rear Admiral MULLANY, of the North Atlantic Squadron, has "assisted" at a Central American revolution, keeping an eye on American interests and the isthmus railroad. And once a Commander was directed to stop at the Samoan Isles to give the natives a brief course of instruction in civilized deportment toward citizens of the United States. This is about the extent to which our Navy has been required to intervene in our relations with other Governments. Besides this service, it has contributed its part toward the observation of the transit of Venus, has made important deep-sea soundings in the Pacific, and examined carefully the route of the California steamers; it has determined accurately the geographic position of a number of points in the West Indies, and has aided in the exploration of routes for canal navigation across the Isthmus of Panama. Its scientific labors have been interesting and valuable, but not so extensive as was desirable, and might have been practicable, had not the limits of the appropriations been so soon reached.

The condition of the Navy is reported to be reasonably satisfactory, and much more suitable for efficient service, if that should be required of it, than at any time since the war. The total number of vessels of all kinds is 147, carrying 1,195 guns. Of these, however, twenty-six are sailing vessels, none of them of use for active operations either offensive or defensive, and a portion of them used as school-ships, store-ships, &c. These carry 166 guns, but, with their armament, are in reality only the remnants of the Navy of former times, before the invention of steam and of iron armor. Of the remainder of the Navy, 95 vessels are wooden steamers. These include 25 tugs used as dispatch-boats, ferry-boats, &c.; the 8 new sloops-of-war built with the special appropriation of two years since; 10 new vessels finished within two or three years, constructed of American sea-coast live oak and paid for out of appropriations for repairs and maintenance; 32 cruisers in commission, and 12 which could be placed in active service as soon as sailors could be shipped to man them. The remainder of the Navy consists of iron-clads—3 large double-turreted vessels of no use whatever, built during the war as sea-going ships, but now with nothing left of them but their frames—21 monitors and two iron torpedo-boats. These last-named twenty-three are described by the Secretary as "efficient vessels of their class, and very powerful in both offensive and defensive operations near our shores." The "available ships" of the Navy may be summed up as numbering eighty, including sixteen iron-clads and two torpedo-boats—not an extremely formidable force, nor one likely to tempt us to go to war, but one which is certainly respectable, which is adequate to all ordinary service, and which, in case of an emergency, would, with prudent and spirited management, make a sturdy defense of our harbors and coasts, and not impossibly give a good account of itself in aggressive operations.

The vessels of the navy, so far as they are in commission, are distributed over six stations, which have not been recently altered. These are the European, the Asiatic, the South Pacific, the North Pacific, the South Atlantic, and the North Atlantic. Of these, the North Atlantic station is the most important, requires the most attention, and is most frequently visited by the largest number of ships. It embraces the waters of the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and those which wash the Isthmus, Central America, and the West Indies. Owing to the insurrection in Cuba, and the danger on the one hand that our own citizens will commit unlawful acts, and, on the other, that the Spanish authorities will violate the rights of our citizens, this is the station where, if at all, collision with a foreign power is to be anticipated. The vessels on this station are generally designated as the "Home Squadron," and they have the advantage of possible reinforcement, at short notice, from the navy-yards on the Atlantic coast, as well as from the European station. With reference to this point, the Secretary says: "We should be able, if required, to bring into actual service on our own shores, in a very short time, a fleet of at least forty cruisers, carrying over five hundred guns, besides fifteen iron-clads and two iron torpedo-ships. Considerably more than one-half of this force is already in commission, and the remainder might be put into service as rapidly as their crews could be enlisted and organized."

This, certainly, is not a gloomy outlook. The Secretary makes a number of minor suggestions, for which we refer our readers to the abstract of the report which we publish this morning.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

The Democrats have not had the organization of the House of Representatives, until now, since the Thirty-fifth Congress, which met in 1857. JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina, was Speaker, and JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, was Clerk. At the opening of the previous Congress, the Thirty-fourth, occurred the memorable contest for the Speakership, at the close of which N. P. BANKS, of Massachusetts, was chosen. The House met on Dec. 3, 1855, but it was not until Feb. 2, 1856, that a choice was effected. On that day the one hundred and thirty-third vote was taken. BANKS had 103, WILLIAM M. AIKEN, of South Carolina, had 100, and there were eleven scattering votes. The House had previously agreed to abide by the plurality rule, and, amid tremendous excitement, and strenuous opposition from the Democratic side, BANKS was formally declared to be Speaker of the House. He was the original candidate of the Republicans, and had retained their strength from the first ballot. The Democrats had first presented WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, as their candidate, but had divided their vote with LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, and others. This struggle was watched all over the country with great anxiety. It was the first meeting, face to face, in the halls of Congress, of two great parties measuring their strength with each other.

A more memorable contest, because the two parties felt that this was "the beginning of the end," was that in which JOHN SHERMAN, then a Representative from Ohio, contended for the Speakership of the Thirty-sixth Congress against THOMAS S. BOCOCK, of Virginia, and several successive Democratic nominees. This struggle lasted almost exactly as long as that in which BANKS had been borne in by a plurality vote. The House began balloting on Monday, Dec. 5, 1859. On Feb. 1, 1860, WILLIAM PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, was elected on the forty-fourth ballot. Mr. SHERMAN had withdrawn his name at the fortieth ballot, and the Democrats had latterly voted for JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois. On the last ballot but one, PENNINGTON lacked one of the number necessary to a choice—117. GEORGE BRIGGS, of the Seventh District of New-York, elected as a Know-nothing, then cast his vote, under a mild protest, for the Republican candidate, who thus received 117 votes in a total of 233. In the wild confusion which followed, HINDMAN, of Arkansas, afterward a rebel General in the civil war, passionately declared that the House had elected a Black Republican with Know-nothing votes. PENNINGTON took his seat as the representative of the new party. He was not chosen for his abilities as a parliamentarian. He made a very indifferent Speaker. From that time until now no Democrat has been chosen to the Speaker's chair.

Nothing can more clearly set before our readers the rapid flight of political events than the recollection of these two remarkable episodes in our comparatively recent history. During the Pennington contest, in 1859–60, the Senate was discussing the John Brown raid, slavery in the Territories, and all the exciting questions which led up to the political crisis of 1860. In that Senate New-York was represented by W. H. SEWARD and PRESTON KING. IVERSON and TOOMBS were there from Georgia, MASON from Virginia, and JEFF DAVIS from Mississippi. HALE, FESSENDEN, SUMNER, WILSON, ANDREW JOHNSON, DOUGLAS, and many other men who filled a large space in the history of their times, and are now dead, occupied seats in the Senate. In the House, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, ANSON BURLINGAME, and HENRY L. DAWES were among the Massachusetts members. THADDEUS STEVENS, HENRY WINTER DAVIS, ROGER A. PRYOR, THOMAS RUFFIN, JOHN COVODE, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, OWEN LOVEJOY, and a host of other men, now dead or out of active service, were members of that famous Congress. The "South Americans," as the Southern Know-nothings were called, united on MCCLERNAND, a gentleman who did not have much to say during the hot debate which filled up the eight weeks of the contest, but who supported slavery and slave laws whenever he had an opportunity. Of BANKS it was charged that he had said, in a speech in Maine, that he would "let the Union slide" in certain contingencies. And HINTON ROWAN HELPER'S book, *The Impending Crisis*, cut an important figure in the discussion with which the House whiled away the time between ballots for SHERMAN and BOCOCK. When the Republicans finally substituted PENNINGTON after SHERMAN'S withdrawal, KEITT, of South Carolina, sneered that they should "take down a man whose name had been in the Helper book, and put up a man in favor of the Fugitive Slave law."

This reads like ancient history now. So many of the actors in those exciting scenes have passed away, so many of the survivors have disappeared from public view, and so utterly have those issues faded, that it is difficult to realize that all this was a part of American politics less than twenty years ago. The question of slavery has been thoroughly eliminated from our politics, and an exciting and swiftly-moving period of war has wrought great changes in every department of the national life. It is possible that we are gliding into other transitions which will be equally marked in their effects. But it does not seem probable. Certainly, there is no reason to suppose that the next fifteen years will see such a revolution in national politics as that which has occurred since the last preceding election of a Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARITY.

Various efforts are being made in the City by experienced persons to meet the expected pressure of the poorer classes on the means of charity during the coming Winter in a more judicious manner than has been done in former years. The State Board of Charity, through Mr. ROOSEVELT, has made a proposition to the City Commissioners of Charity that the distribution of their considerable fund for out-door relief should be made this year under check of responsible citizens who might volunteer for this work. The commission has apparently consented to this, and the committees in the different wards remain to be selected. For the first time, if this plan be wisely carried out, the City's out-door relief will be distributed under honest and responsible direction.

An effort has also been made to render the organization of the "Association for the Relief of the Poor" more extended and efficient, and new officials have been chosen in the persons of Mr. HOWARD POTTER as President, and Mr. PELLEW as Vice President. The State Charities Aid Society has also suggested to the Bureau of Charities a comprehensive scheme for distributing alms to the poor, without relieving the unworthy, and under responsible direction. A plan is also under consideration for transporting honest and industrious poor families to those parts of the country where there is abundant demand for labor.

Among all these plans, we may well hope that one will be adopted which will relieve extreme want, and yet not tend to pauperize the laboring classes. A Winter of poverty stares us in the face. Large numbers of working men are thrown out of employment. Business and trade are dull. Many a busy hand, for which there is work enough in good times, finds none in these. Children are thrown on the street to eke out the family supplies by what they can beg or steal. Poor widows, who in ordinary Winters get sufficient "chore-work" from well-off families to keep above water, now find themselves sinking into penury and distress, and their children almost starving. Laboring men, after two or three bad years, have eaten up their savings in the banks. Rents are paid with difficulty, and credits with grocers are failing. The severe cold coming so early is a dangerous enemy to the poor, for there many who can afford to buy only the smallest quantities of fuel.

Those who once rendered assistance are crippled. The middle class of business and professional people, who supply nine-tenths of all "charity funds" in this City, are cramped for means this year. Much less can be given in private alms. The poor are poorer than ever before, and the well-to-do and charitable are shortened of means. There already begin to appear in the offices of charitable associations that melancholy throng of respectable poor, those who have seen better days, and whom extreme want alone has driven out to seek relief. Shivering child-beggars haunt the hotels and street corners, and lodging-houses and station-houses are crowded with youthful or mature applicants for shelter.

In such a state of things it is manifest that whatever is done to relieve must be done wisely and carefully. The public has less to give, and desires to give it where it will do most good. The throng of impostors, "revolvers," and professional tramps and beggars must be shut out, at least from private alms. The people, too, taught by past experience, should give so as not to pauperize those who receive.

The plan which has been suggested by Mr. ROOSEVELT for checking and supervising the public out-door relief, seems to us wise and practical. If there is not time now to form committees in every ward, an experiment could be tried in some one very crowded ward—say the Eleventh. Each applicant to Mr. KELLOCK for relief could be referred to the volunteer committee to visit and decide upon. Thus, under careful management, every poor person who asked for alms could be relieved to a certain degree, and none of the money in that ward, for out-door relief, could be used for "bribery and corruption." If the experiment succeeded, the system could be extended another year to other wards, and finally to the whole City. In regard to private alms, persons in various parts of the City, long familiar with the poor, can be selected as almoners by our citizens. Among these we would particularize the teachers in the industrial schools, the Superintendents of the boys' and girls' lodging-houses, the Pastors and Superintendents of the Five Points and other missions and chapels for the poor. No doubt, too, the Association for the Relief of the Poor will, as it has so often done before, distribute private alms in the destitute quarters.

The best of all charity is personal, and our readers will do the wisest thing during the coming Winter to find out from such sources as those mentioned above the names of honest and industrious destitute families, and, after inquiry, afford relief and aid directly. Much may also be done in a quiet and careful manner, in forwarding needy and hard-working families to places of work in the country. With judicious management, the bitter wants of this season may be relieved, and no pauperism planted.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. WALLER AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mrs. Emma Waller last evening entered upon a brief engagement at Booth's Theatre. She appeared as *Meg Merrilies*, in the well-known dramatization of Sir Walter Scott's romance, and her portrayal of that melodramatic character afforded lively satisfaction to a large audience. The characteristics of *Meg Merrilies* need scarcely be dwelt upon at this late day. The weirdness, the bitterness, the tenderness, and the passion which are its elements are clearly outlined in the play, and were any indications as to the key in which the representation ought to be pitched, and as to its modulations, wanting in the text, a recollection of Miss Cushman's remarkable personation would be sufficient to acquaint an actress with the possibilities of the part. Mrs. Waller did not seek to depart from the traditional picture, but her work was in no respect a servile copy, and it was full of spirit, variety, and power. The general acting in "Meg Merrilies" was last night exceedingly good, Mr. Fred Warde's *Dandie Dinmont* being a particularly commendable effort; and the vocal and instrumental music incidental to the piece—of which there is much and of a very charming sort—was very happily rendered. Mrs. Waller had to reappear after the last act. The programme will remain unchanged throughout the week.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's celebrated personation of that phenomenally droll creation of Dickens, *Mr. Wilkins Micawber*, was last evening the attraction at the Brooklyn Theatre. We would not lessen the general worth of the adaptation of *David Copperfield* as it was presented by the management, its liberal stage setting, and the excellent distribution of parts, but the fact nevertheless remains the same that the rôle of *Mr. Micawber* as Mr. Rowe plays it dwarfs to some extent the other characters of the piece, and does not allow the attention to rest very much on its strong dramatic features. It is unquestionably one of the most amusing portraitures given to the stage in the range of modern acting. It is without blemish in any detail, and while the perfectly balanced art of the actor increases the value of the novelist's creation, Mr. Rowe is careful never to approximate toward any culpable exaggeration. But outside this special personation, which must ever remain associated with the name of Mr. Rowe, "Little Em'ly" is charmingly presented at the Brooklyn Theatre, and the catering of the management certainly appears to be deserving of warm recognition on the part of the Brooklyn public. All the leading parts are committed to accomplished artists, the scenery is new and well painted, and the general setting of the drama unexceptionable. Mr. Edward Arnott's *Peggotty* was a capital personation, both in the matter of conception and execution, and the rôle of *Ham* is very seldom so well filled as it was by Mr. Joseph Wilks. His reading of the letter announcing the flight of *Little Em'ly* was especially effective. Miss Maude Harrison's interpretation of that part showed no lack of pretty and engaging qualities in the earlier scenes, and some others of more mettle in the fourth act. *Rosa Dartle*, in the hands of Miss Ida Vernon, was vigorous, strongly marked, and angular, as it should be. Mrs. Farren's *Betsey Trotwood* was beyond cavil, and for most of the rôles there is something favorable to be said. "Little Em'ly" will be played at this theatre during the week.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"Our Boys" will be acted throughout this week at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and will then make way for Mr. Daly's new play called "Pique." The distribution of rôles in "Pique" is to enlist the services of Misses Jeffreys-Lewis, Fanny Davenport, Emily Rigl, and Sidney Cowell; those of Messrs. Brougham, Fisher, Lewis, Drew, Davidge, Harkins, Hardenbergh, and Barrymore, and those of Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

MR. M'GUIRE TO EX-GOV. SEYMOUR.

A PEN PICTURE OF GOV. TILDEN FROM A DEMOCRATIC SOURCE—A BRIEF HISTORY OF SOME RECENT EVENTS

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

THE TIMES of the 1st inst. contains a letter from its correspondent, dated at Utica, in which letter is an account of an interview with Gov. Seymour, and the Governor is reported as saying that my opposition to the extraordinary political proceedings of the past year arises from my innate love of strife, or, to use his more expressive language, "that I am imbued with the instincts of my ancestry for a fight on all occasions, and that when the fight opened I seized my shillaleh and used it indiscriminately on any head within its reach, and Tilden's head being the highest I struck at that first."

Now, if Gov. Seymour made any such remark, it does injustice to his head and heart as well as to his judgment and supposed political sagacity.

The effect and purport of his language is to represent me as without cause or reason attacking every one merely for the love of a fight, and then delicately attributing it to the "instincts of my ancestry." It may be an Irishman's instincts to oppose and denounce all shams, deceptions, and fraudulent pretenses. If so, he ought to be commended for it and not ridiculed. Let me put to the test Gov. Seymour's remark that my action in the last Legislature was prompted solely by a belligerent disposition, and see whether the "instincts of my ancestry" were not called into requisition by the most shameless betrayal of the Democratic Party and its principles by one whom the party but a few months before had honored with the first office in its gift in this State. When the party met in convention in September, 1874, and adopted a creed of its faith and principles by which the party was to be guided, if successful, the "instincts of my ancestry" led me to believe that the party believed what it professed—at all events I believed it. In my simplicity it never occurred to me that it was a mere net to catch flies. One of the articles of the party creed enunciated at the time named was the application to the City of New-York of the principle that every municipality had the right to govern itself; in other words, home rule and local self-government." A bill was introduced into the Legislature giving that right to the people of the legislative and executive ridden City of New-York. Judge of my surprise, when this bill came up for a third reading, to find an Executive mandate sent into our body that a Democratic majority must not pass such a bill. "The instincts of my ancestry" compelled me to denounce this attempt at Executive dictation and this breach of plighted faith, not only to the people of the City of New-York but to the people of the whole State.

This action of the Executive first opened my eyes to the fact that he would not yield a particle of power that he possessed, but that he intended to reach out and grasp all that he could by any means obtain, even at the expense of his stereotyped annual speech and what the party had for years expressed. I could not and would not be dragooned into the support of such a deceptive and treacherous scheme, and I am willing to submit my action to the people of the City of New-York and to those of the State.

If, as Gov. Seymour says, the "instincts of my ancestry" moved me to a free fight on all occasions, without sense, reason, or cause, I could have had that privilege of my ancestors to my heart's content, as he well knows, at the organization of the Legislature and the subsequent election of United States Senator. The materials were all ready, and it only needed the match applied to ignite the combustible materials. Here was a rare opportunity for the exhibition of "instincts of ancestry." To most members of the Legislature and the large crowd of people in attendance it was known that, day and night, at the expense of health, comfort, and rest, I labored to so form the committees that the interests of the State should be guarded and the harmony and integrity of the party be preserved; and it is not egotistical in me to say that I so far succeeded as to meet with the almost general approval of the press—always excepting and reserving the New-York *Tribune*, which, inspired from the Executive office, denounced me for appointing Mr. Hammond to the Ways and Means, and not appointing Mr. Davis at the head of the Canal Committee.

Upon the heels of this came the election of United States Senator. Gov. Seymour's neighbors could have informed him that I did not yield to the "instincts of my ancestry" for a free fight, but at all times among the friends of Mr. Murphy, who were very zealous, as well as the friends of Mr. Kernan, I counseled moderation forbearance harmony, and a friendly contest, relieved of the bitter personal feelings incident to strifes of that character. I have no doubt that my personal appeals to members made the election one of the most amicable that ever occurred in this State.

My action in the respects named was so well known and notorious in Albany and elsewhere at the time—every one knew that my policy was pacific, conciliatory, and for party unity—that my subsequent conduct is to be attributed to some other cause than "instincts of ancestry," and how a man of Gov. Seymour's known goodness of heart, his well-deserved position in the Democratic Party, should attempt to dispose of me and my opposition to the abhorrent, vindictive, and anti-Democratic schemes of Tilden by the pleasant ridicule of my being nothing but an Irishman, and thus indirectly approving of all the schemes the Executive devised to betray and destroy the Democratic Party, and to advance his own personal ambition, is to me incomprehensible. I have alluded to one of the causes which brought me into collision with Executive ambition to hold his grasp upon New-York City and its vast patronage, and to make its Mayor a mere subordinate of the Governor. From this time I was marked as a victim of obloquy, denunciation and gross misrepresentation by the Executive's subsidized press. I was written down as a member of, or connected with, a corrupt combination of men called a "Canal Ring." No man knew the falsity of this charge better than Tilden himself; but his policy was to crush every man that he could not use, and but little scruple was exercised as to the means.

In the midst of a popular commotion created by his artful and deceptive canal Message, the Executive sent to the Legislature for adoption two of the most infamous bills that were ever sent to a legislative body, and which make the arbitrary recommendations of Charles I., of England, appear tame, being nothing more or less than to confer upon the Governor the power to appoint a species of Star Chamber court, and to enable him to remove, without trial, cause, or pretense, the elective officers of the State, and to appoint his own dependents in their stead. The "instincts of my ancestry" led me to vehemently and vigorously expose and denounce these grasping, infamous, and centralizing schemes for power, and then the dogs of war were let loose, I was an opponent of reform and defender of bold, bad, and corrupt men. For weeks, even months, newspapers teemed with abuse of me and fulsome praises of Tilden and his so-called reform; but not one of them, until recently, ever alluded to his infamous schemes or referred to the grounds of my opposition.

"But time at last sets all things even." I urged, if laws existed by which fraud was made easy, to repeal them. If officers of the Government, or citizens of the State, had been guilty of peculation, hand them over to the proper officers for trial and punishment; that no good could come out of a popular clamor, or using reform as a party shibboleth, for the greatest criminals would yell reform the loudest. I insisted upon the course that Secretary Bristow is now pursuing—a quiet, determined, and vigorous prosecution of offenders, without display or self-glorification, or the workings of a secret commission at an expense of several hundred dollars a day to the tax-payers of this tax-burdened State. The "instincts of my ancestry" taught me that this was the best and most effective course, if there was any sincerity in a reformation of abuses. If there was no sincerity, then the so-called reform measures adopted were admirably adapted to the end in view. In less than three months the course pursued by the National Secretary has broken up the most formidable conspiracy, dispersed, tried, and condemned a most dangerous combination of defrauders, scattered through a number of States, and with little noise, pomp, or parade. Compare this with the proceedings in our State, and how tame and insincere ours appear. With all the machinery of the State at the command of the Executive, with a secret commission in operation at an expense of thousands of dollars, what has been the result? A civil action commenced against Belden & Denison which the State dare not or does not try, and an indictment against two or three persons of Buffalo for legislative bribery. This mouse is what the mountain has brought forth. It has done something else: it came very near laying the Democratic party upon its beams ends, notwithstanding the frantic appeals of the Executive to the agricultural interests, and the apathy of the Republicans. Such humbuggery and demagogism; such hypocrisy and insincerity; such treachery to party, and vindictiveness to individuals; such a prostitution of the interest of the people to individual ambition as we have witnessed the past year, I hope the "instincts of my ancestry" will always induce me to denounce, and that it may be said of me, as of another Irishman, that I am "too fond of the right to pursue the expedient." This is all the ambition I have. J. MCGUIRE.

ELMIRA, Monday, Dec. 6, 1875.

CUBAN BONDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issues of the 25th and 27th ultimo there are two communications from Mr. Miguel De Aldama, relating to Cuban bonds; and in order to place this matter in its true light, I beg to refer you to an official document, issued by the Government of the Republic of Cuba on the same day that Mr. Aldama was appointed the agent abroad of the Government, and published here, by the authority of said agent, in the Cuban paper *La Revolucion* of Jan. 3, 1874—the translation of which is as follows:

REPUBLIC OF CUBA.—Pursuant to the power conferred on me by the Constitution, I hereby authorize Mr. Miguel Aldama to continue the negotiation of the loan which, to meet the necessities of the war, was begun by the "Revolutionary Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico," and continued afterward by the late "General Diplomatic Agency," and by the "Confidential Agency"—extending said loan to the sum of one hundred millions of dollars, from which amount have to be deducted the sums already issued. Consequently, all the powers heretofore conferred for such negotiation to the former Juntas and Agencies are hereby revoked, and Mr. Miguel Aldama only is authorized for it. Given at the residence of the Executive, the 22d day of November, 1873, and the sixth of our independence.

The President of the Republic,
SALVADOR CISNEROS BETANCOURT.

For the proper understanding of the above, it is necessary to add that what is called in the above decree "Revolutionary Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico," is the Junta presided over by Mr. Morales Lemus, who issued the first $4,000,000 bonds; that the "General Diplomatic Agency" was composed of Gen. Aguilera, (or Mr. Mayorga, in his absence,) and Mr. Raymon Cespedes, who issued the $24,000,000 bonds—of which Mr. Aldama acknowledges having in his possession and accounted for to him nearly twenty million dollars—and that the "Confidential Agency" was composed of Gen. Quesada and Mr. Castillo, who only countersigned the bonds negotiated by them out of the Mayorga and Cespedes issue.

Now, the proceedings of all these Juntas and Agencies extended over a period of several years—from the beginning of 1869 to the end of 1873—the Cuban Government was in constant communication with all of them, and had, therefore, full knowledge of all their doings—and if any of those grave irregularities which Mr. Aldama is endeavoring to discover had been incurred, it is only proper to think that the Government would have taken some action thereon. But far from it; the preceding document plainly shows that in the mind of the Cuban Government those Juntas and Agencies had full power to issue the bonds—and said issues are furthermore approved and ratified by the Government, by the fact that their amounts had to be deducted from the $100,000,000 which Mr. Aldama was authorized to then issue.

It is, finally, rather significant that, after two years, all the suggestions and remarks made by Mr. Aldama on this point have not been considered by the Cuban Government worthy of a reply. And it is to be hoped that they will continue to save the credit of the young Republic from all attempts to crush it in its cradle.

IGNACIO FRANCHI ALFARO,
No. 17 Clinton place.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1875.

BANK-CHECK TAX.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 6.—Petitions for the repeal of the two-cent check-tax are being collected here. From fifty to one hundred petitions come in daily from all parts of the State of Delaware and elsewhere, accompanied by letters strongly urging the repeal, and to-day there were received not less than 5,000 signatures.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

STATE AND CHURCH MATTERS.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION—GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND THEIR PAY—THE MURDER OF SONZOGNO—THE "ART FRAUDS" CASE—SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1875.

Yesterday the doors of the Italian Parliament were opened to receive the Deputies returned to their work of legislation after several months' vacation. As usual at the beginning of a session there is a thin attendance. The members are slack in their devotion to public duties, under the influence of that happy optimism which makes many people believe that all will go on pretty well whether or not any particular attention is given to guiding the wagon over a road becoming, to be sure, less rough as further headway is made. It must be said in praise of two or three of the Ministers that they are keeping a sharp look-out that no sudden jerk throws the load into the ditch.

THE PAY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

One of the projects, but not among the most important, to be brought before Parliament at the present session, is that of increasing the pay of the *impiegati*, or placemen, of the Crown. Nearly all the public offices are overcrowded with those who, to get an easy place with a fixed compensation, have at first been content with little, with the hope of advancement after many years of service. If this generous mother of *La Patria* had a million dugs as many mouths would be found ready to extract from them all the nourishment they would be able to yield. As it actually is, some Minister or Prefect, or higher Secretary under Government, has a dependent friend to recommend, and many a nest is made for the new fledglings. The greater part are receiving stipends hardly sufficient to keep them from starvation, in spite of all their warm patriotism. What man is able to live and support a family on $200 or $250 a year? A murmur, which has gradually risen to a growl, has for a good while been heard, and it has at length reached the ear of authority. The Minister is about to recommend to Parliament to appropriate the annual sum of 7,000,000 francs for the purpose of augmenting to that extent the pay of a great many thousands of those in the civil service of the Crown. The amount of increase for each will be much like the adding of twenty-five cents to the weekly pay of Bridget or Patrick. Matters will not be much mended. The opinion is expressed that not one of this army of Government servants will be satisfied, and that the disaffection toward authority at present existing will be increased instead of diminished. The remedy suggested by those who take the most practical view of the matter—and it is that we have all along held—is to set adrift or send about other business one-half the incumbents of office and add their stipends to the pay of the other half. The good mother must wean at least one-half of her sucking progeny. It will be a day to cause general rejoicing, if it ever arrives, when new commercial and industrial occupations shall offer to young men of a certain amount of instruction the opportunity to make a respectable career.

THE MURDER OF SONZOGNO.

The trial of those implicated in the murder of the late editor of *La Capitale*, Signor Sonzogno, has been brought to a close. No case in the criminal tribunal of this country for many years has excited so much interest. The decision has sent five men to prison at hard labor for life. It has been made out during the trial that Luciani was the head and chief instigator of the plot to take the life of his political enemy, and the one the sacredness of whose domestic circle he had violated—a decision to which public opinion long ago arrived. A man of thirty, with a certain degree of talent for political affairs, Luciani was led away by an ambition which knew no restraint and scrupled at the use of no means, however criminal, for the attainment of its object. For the sum of 5,000 francs—five times that was promised—three or four men were found suited to the purpose of arranging and executing the plot of the murder. The one who struck the blows had never seen the object of vengeance before the encounter, and no act had been committed to provoke hostility. No money ever came to the hand of the assassin; but, being an ignorant enthusiast, from the dregs of the people, his feelings had been worked upon, and he had been made to believe that Gen. Garibaldi, whom the man worshiped, desired Sonzogno to be got rid of as an enemy of the country. This seems all the more strange when the fact is remembered that the intended victim was one whose effort was wholly directed to a defense of the rights of the common classes. By great effort Luciani succeeded in getting into a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, but was thrown out after a few weeks by the discovery of an electoral flaw. His unworthiness in various respects became evident, and Sonzogno, in his journal, was the most active in making it known to the public and in opposing his political objects. On the trial this chief of the plot maintained an aspect of effrontery to the last, thinking to get off by an affectation of respectability and by denying everything, throwing the whole culpability upon the inferiors whom he had made his agents, and whom he had won by the temptation of a money reward. It is reported that Luciani had aspired to a matrimonial connection with the widow of the late Minister Rattazzi, and that encouragement had been given by that ambitious woman as soon as the aspirant had made a career or arrived at political place. Instead of pursuing the slow and toilsome path by which distinction is reached, Luciani, like so many others led on by fatal illusions, chose to make a short cut to fame, and the end is the beginning, at the age of thirty, of a term of hard service in a felon's retreat, only to end with life. The impression made upon the public mind here is salutary, and the lesson will be good wherever a knowledge of it comes.

THE "ART FRAUDS" CASE.

The legal process between American parties in the Tribunal of Florence to which I referred in my last, has been brought to a close, and it is to be hoped that thus will end the long controversy upon the subject of "Art Frauds." Mr. Pierce Francis Connelle, the American sculptor, called Mr. Stephen Weston Healy, the correspondent of a New-York newspaper, into court to answer to the charge of libel upon his reputation as an artist. The publisher of a little sheet, called the *Touriste*, which has had much to do with publishing similar attacks, was also made a party in the alleged act of defamation. The libel was proved, and the verdict of the court was the condemnation of Mr. Healy to fifteen days imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs, and the responsible man of the *Touriste* to the same term in prison and a fine of 500 francs. The great error of those now condemned, which we saw from the beginning, was that after discovering the error into which they were led by mischievous persons, they did not at once acknowledge it, or let the matter drop, instead of making it worse by raking every rubbish heap to find matter with which to befoul those toward whom the feeling of hostility every day became more and more obstinate. One who sincerely desires to help American art, or artists working in these countries, will be careful and not take part in any of the rivalries which so often spring up among them.

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.

The Pope has concluded to leave Mgr. Simeoni in Spain; although a few weeks ago we were confidently told that he would be called back to Rome. At the Vatican, also, the truth is recognized that poor Spain only goes from bad to worse. It is, of course, the duty of the hierarchy, true to its professed mission, to push the country back instead of forward. The last thing the Pope seems disposed to do is to recommend Spain to abolish slavery in the island of Cuba. The dominating purpose of the Pontiff is to get affairs once more into such a position in the Spanish peninsula as to be able to hinder the action of any system tending to the encouragement of liberal views. There are Jesuits who carry their boldness so far as to talk once more of rigid punishments, even torture and death, for heresy. No one can answer for what would be done if the Papacy were again restored to the exercise of absolute power in extreme Roman Catholic countries. There are in the great company of the faithful many who love liberty and are ready to assert their right to its enjoyment. But we know how easy it is to coerce with terrors held out, the bulk of those with no education, when the pinch comes. Few rational observers are willing to risk the ultramontane faction with power, feeling certain, from all past knowledge, that they would use it with unlicensed severity. Now that public attention everywhere is so thoroughly aroused, the Christian world is tolerably safe from any sinister results. Writing from this central seat of Catholicism, you must allow me to speak freely, for the atmosphere is full of the spirit of criticism and of protest. The Italians ought to be good advisers of those less experienced in what concerns the working of a system under which their ancestors for so many generations have lived, and from which, as they constantly and most eloquently declare, their country has suffered the most baleful effects. What we have never doubted is confirmed every day by the most respectable Italian newspapers, that the directors of the church here in Rome, instead of with prayers and penitences, are preoccupied with intrigues having exclusively political ends in view.

ITALY AND THE CENTENNIAL.

Italy is beginning to stir in earnest in reference to making a show of some sort at the Centennial Exposition. The country hung back on the plea of poverty until, seeing all the rest of the world busy making preparations to take part in that great celebration, it began to shudder at the thought of being left out in the cold air of an uninvited guest's position. How a country can talk of its indigence and ever hope to get out of it without taking the necessary steps to increase its commercial traffic, it is not easy to see. The trade between the United States and Italy can be greatly increased, and it already holds the sixth place in the list in the aggregate amount between Italy and foreign countries.

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, is to be Speaker of the House of Representatives for the next two years. This is the second time in the history of the country that Indiana has been honored with the office of Speaker. Just thirty years ago John W. Davis was chosen to the place. Mr. Davis was more of a man than Mr. Kerr, but was not a successful presiding officer. The Speakers of the House of Representatives have generally been men of a high order of talent. Muhlenberg, Dayton, Trumbull, Sedgwick, Macon, Varnum, Clay, Cheves, Barbour, Taylor, Stevenson, Polk, Bell, Hunter, White, Winthrop, Cobb, Lynn, Boyd, Banks, Orr, Grow, Colfax, and Blaine all were men of more or less ability. Blaine was by far the most brilliant and accomplished Speaker that adorned the chair since the time of Henry Clay. With few exceptions, the men who held the Speakership were called upon to hold higher positions. Sedgwick was a Senator and a Judge. Macon holds a peculiar position in our history. He was a man of extraordinary power and character. Varnum was sixteen years a member of the House and six in the Senate, and the only Democrat that ever served in the Senate from Massachusetts, excepting that Rantoul was elected to serve the last few days of Mr. Webster's last term. The present session is another exception. Clay's history is known to all, and a great one it was. Cheves was a man of note in his time, but is now forgotten. Taylor was a man of talent, and distinguished himself as one of the early champions against the further extension of slavery. Stevenson was made Minister to England. Polk became President. Cobb became Secretary of the Treasury, and infamous as a rebel leader. Banks became a General in the civil war, but was not much of a success. Orr was prominent in the Confederate service, and was sent by President Grant as Minister to St. Petersburg. Colfax was made Vice President. Grow and Blaine have not yet met with promotion. The latter gentleman stands prominently in the way of preferment, and but few men in the country are more deserving of it. The men of the present day who have served as Speakers are quite equal in character and ability to the men of the past. Blaine has more of the elements of a statesman and a great man than Dayton, Trumbull, Sedgwick, Macon, Polk, Stevenson, Hunter, White, Davis, or Cobb. Kerr hardly comes up to the level of the Democratic Speakers in the past—Orr, Cobb, Davis, Boyd, White, Hunter, &c. He may develop greatness in the Speaker's chair. It may be the occasion to bring out new talent. The country will watch with anxiety for its coming.

MUD-DREDGING AGAIN.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The *Argus* dishonors fair and courteous journalism by copying from an obscure source a statement, which it must know to be utterly untrue, respecting Mr. Matthews, the honorable and high-minded editor of the Buffalo *Commercial*. Mr. Matthews has been distinguished for his able and vigorous discussion of the school question in defense of the public schools. The statement in question represents that two citizens called upon him to remonstrate against his course and to assure him that the Catholics would never think of abolishing the schools; that he answered in substance that he knew all this very well, but that he was "writing for a newspaper to make money," and that the most must be made of the school question. Now, Mr. Matthews is utterly incapable of making any such remark or treating the subject in any such spirit. He is a man of thorough principle and of a high sense of the duties and responsibilities of the public journal. In the discussion of every question—and of none more than of the school question—he is governed by earnest convictions and by a full appreciation of his public obligations. The preposterous story which the *Argus* copies is a contemptible fabrication; the editor of the *Argus* himself knows its absurdity as well as everybody else, and that paper only dishonors itself by becoming the vehicle of such stuff.

TRIAL OF MABEL YOUNG'S MURDERER.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The trial of Thomas W. Piper, the sexton accused of the murder of Mabel Young in the belfry of Warren Avenue Church, commenced to-day and two witnesses were examined. Over one hundred will be summoned by the Government. The evidence is purely circumstantial, and the trial is expected to consume three or four weeks. No case since the famous trial of Prof. Webster has created so much interest here. A few days since Piper attempted suicide by opening a vein in his arm, but becoming frightened he called for the keeper and the bleeding was stopped. The affair was kept quiet until the jury was impaneled.

CHARLES O'CONOR'S ILLNESS.

The only change in the condition of Mr. O'Conor yesterday was in the throbbing of his pulse, which has decreased about five beats. His diet was altered to toast and water yesterday morning. Of this he took a small quantity, but immediately afterward threw it up. The patient slept fitfully, but apparently was not refreshed. No visitors were received yesterday.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire on the third floor of the frame house No. 617 West Forty-seventh street, this City, last night, damaged the furniture of Messrs. Hughes and Kiddle $300 each. Thomas Donnelly, occupying the second floor, had his furniture damaged $500. The building, owned by John Quinn, was damaged $900. The frame building No. 619 West Forty-seventh street, owned and occupied by John Haley, was damaged $1,000. Mrs. Kiernan, occupying No. 615 West Forty-seventh street, had her furniture damaged $200. Cause of the fire unknown.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning ex-Mayor Ferry's barn, on Centre street, Orange, N. J., was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished the structure was completely destroyed. Thomas Cowan, a gardener, occupied the upper floor with his wife and child, and they narrowly escaped with their lives. The loss, including a valuable horse, is estimated at $5,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

A large coal "pocket," owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, was destroyed by fire at the foot of Adams street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The damage is estimated at $10,000, which was partially covered by insurance. The fire was occasioned by sparks from a furnace.

A KNICKERBOCKER DINNER.

OLD ASSOCIATIONS PRESERVED.

THE ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY FEASTING AT DELMONICO'S—ANOTHER YEAR'S OFFICERS INSTALLED—BRILLIANT COMPANY OF MEMBERS AND GUESTS—SOME OF THE INCIDENTS OF THE OCCASION.

Among the many institutions which, under the guise of social associations, tend to keep in full vigor the elements to which New-York owes its prosperity, none is more respected than the Society of St. Nicholas. This cheery association gave its annual dinner yesterday evening, at Delmonico's, the occasion of the festivity being the installation of the newly appointed officers. The hour fixed was 5:30 o'clock, but at that time very few of those who were to be installed had made their appearance, but the pleasant reception-rooms gradually became crowded by the members of the association. The one condition of membership is that the applicant shall number among his ancestors some of those who resided in the City prior to 1776. In one place could be seen Mr. James H. Pinckney talking with Mr. Beekman and Mr. Dennis MacMahon, the President of the St. Patrick Association, (an invited guest;) in another, young Cornelius Vanderbilt, discussing with Chauncey Depew the chances of rapid transit; in a third, the banker William Vermilye was laughing at the dry humor of Carlisle Norwood; in a fourth, the tall forms of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. De Peyster hid from view the groups behind them. On one sofa sat the venerable Rev. Dr. Vermilye, and beside him Rev. Dr. Schenck, with hair as snowy as Dr. Vermilye's. Standing in front of them, and talking with great animation, was John Treat Irving, the nephew of the great writer whose pen fixed to the admiration of the world the Knickerbocker of past times. On another sofa was Benjamin H. Field, discoursing with Col. Gaul, so widely known in real estate matters, and flitting past them, with an introduction and a compliment, was Count Fitch, well known in Saratoga. Judge Lawrence and Dr. Vanderpoel, the Health Officer, leaned against the jambs of the door and saluted all who entered. George McLean, the President of the Stock Exchange, G. M. Plympton, a lawyer, and Eugene Schieffelin came late, and had hardly entered when a loud rapping of a gilt gavel upon the grand piano announced that the installation was about to take place.

The President elect, Augustus R. Macdonough, stood in the centre of the room waiting apparently for some one who did not come. One of the stewards stepped up to Mr. Chauncey Depew and touched him on the elbow: "Sorry to break off a conversation which seems so interesting, but as no descendant of Van Corlear the Trumpeter is present, you have been deputed to do his office, and you will be pleased to install the elected officers." Accordingly Mr. Depew stepped into the centre facing the President elect, while the crowd gathered behind him like a crescent. In the deepest tones he informed the waiting President that he was above all men to be envied. Kings had crowns and sceptres and could makes Dukes and Marquises with a breath, and double-eagled despots could issue ukases, but not one of them was eligible to the honors reserved for him, not one of them could touch that gilt gavel lying on the piano, or put upon his shoulders that yellow baldric, or wear upon his head that cocked hat. At this there was immense cheering, and the President was assisted by one of the stewards to don the several articles, the regalia of his office. Then the Vice Presidents were called for, and William R. Vermilye, Carlisle Norwood, and George W. McLean stepped forward and were installed with the same heroic solemnity, amid the cheers and laughter of the members. Then followed the Treasurer, Edward Schell, who was strictly enjoined so to conduct himself in his high office as never to deserve the opprobrium of being an empty shell. Then followed the Chaplains, Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Vermilye and Rev. Dr. Noah H. Schenck; then the Physicians, A. Dubois and T. Matlack Cheesman, and then came the turn of the Managers, D. H. Haight, Augustus Schell, Benjamin H. Field, James W. Beekman, Frederic De Peyster, James M. McLean, Hamilton Fish, William Remsen, John Schuyler, and Theodore Roosevelt. To them their duties were assigned with the most thrilling emphasis, which was heartily enjoyed by the crowd, because the managers have a sinecure. The real workers, the stewards, were the next to receive the ovation of the trumpeter. They were Benjamin L. Swan, Jr., John Treat Irving, Robert G. Remsen, George L. Kingsland, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Carlisle Norwood, Jr., and Eugene Schieffelin. They were informed feelingly of the high standard of the past dinners of St. Nicholas and entreated to so conduct themselves in their high office as not to lessen the reputation of the saint as a good liver. Then came, last of all, the secretaries, to whom the trumpeter observed that he would say but little, having received a message from William the Testy to the effect that the dinner was ready, and the members also. The two gentlemen, John C. Mills and P. Van Zandt Lane, were dismissed, with the brief instruction to hand down to posterity rather the maxims of St. Nicholas than the words of his trumpeter.

The fun being over, the solid business of the evening was begun. The representatives of the sister societies—Isaac H. Bailey, from the New-England Association; H. E. Pellew, from St. George's; Robert Gordon, from St. Andrew's, and Dennis McMahon, from St. Patrick's—were introduced to the President, who clothed himself with his big cocked hat and led the way to the banqueting hall, being followed by the invited guests, each one marshaled by a steward. The President took his seat in the centre of the dais, being supported on each hand by the Chaplains, Dr. Vermilye as the elder asking a blessing. No sooner had all sat down than presto, every plate was covered with an introductory of oysters, and the popping of champagne corks resounded from every side. Every table was crowded, and at the head of every table sat officers, either Managers or Vice Presidents who pushed around the wine and the conversation, and made every one feel at home, and en rapport with the association. Course succeeded course, and delicacy followed delicacy, and still the laughter and the merriment continued, and the tide of conversation was deep and strong. The dinner was in Delmonico's best style, and had nothing antique about it save the names that had been tacked to the menu, such as the consommé à la St. Nicholas, the bouchées à la Stuyvesant, the dindes à la Knickerbocker, the perdreaux à la Rip Van Winkle, and so on. The only vestige of the past was in the negroes, who, habited in the gaudy liveries of the past, stood like statues, with their backs to the wall, and moved not nor spoke, but eagerly glared at the wines and dishes. At dessert the Old Knickerbockers filled big glasses with foaming champagne, and handed them to the several servitors, who retired behind the lace curtains, and there eagerly drank the health of the jolly St. Nicholas.

There was no eagerness to make speeches, for before the gavel was permitted to descend upon the President's table not only had the dinner and dessert been eaten, but the coffee and the *pousse café* had disappeared, and the long clay pipes, with bowls modeled after the likeness of an old Dutch Governor, had been brought to each guest, had been charged with tobacco, and had been set going vigorously. Then, when every man had improved his digestion by a salutary smoke, the noise of the gavel was heard, and the first toast, that of "St. Nicholas," was given out. It was answered to by Mr. Bogert, in a humorous speech, which was greatly applauded. Then everybody filled his pipe again and whiffed away comfortably, and the second toast was given—"The President of the United States." According to immemorial rule, there was no other response than three tremendous cheers that made the windows rattle. And some wild young Knickerbockers in their enthusiasm broke their pipes. The next toast, to the Governor of the State, was honored in like manner, but that to the City of New-York elicited a response in the person of Mr. Beekman, a lineal descendant of Gerardus Beekman, one of the earliest Dutch settlers, and one of those who contributed in a high degree to the prosperity of the City. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew responded to the toast of the "Army and Navy," and Mr. Planten, Vice Consul of the Netherlands, to that of "Holland." The toast of "Our Sister Societies" elicited several responses from the representatives present.

THE MARYLAND ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—In the matter of the contested Attorney Generalship of this State, in which Mr. Wallis, Reform candidate, contests the election of Mr. Gwynn, the Democratic candidate for Attorney General, at the election held Nov. 2, Gov. Groome to-day delivered his opinion.

The Governor decides that by the returns as certified by the clerks he finds Mr. Gwynn duly elected, and that he is duly qualified for the office of Attorney General. He, however, withholds a commission, requiring Mr. Gwynn to bring the case before the courts by mandamus to decide the question of the constitutional power of the Governor as to hearing the contest. If Mr. Gwynn fails to institute proceedings without delay the Governor will proceed to open the case himself and hear evidence outside the returns by the clerks. The Governor appointed A. B. Hagner, Esq., to represent him in any proceedings in the courts. Mr. Hagner is also the representative of Mr. Wallis.

BANQUET TO THE FIRST ARTILLERY.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 6.—The departure of the First Artillery, which has been stationed here for the past three years, was made the occasion for a farewell entertainment to Gen. Vodges and his officers, which was given at the Charleston Hotel to-night by the officers of the Washington Light Infantry, German Fusileers, and the Palmetto Guards. Gen. Hunt and the officers of the Fifth Artillery, which is to relieve the First Regiment, were among the guests. The festivities were marked by the utmost good feeling.

THE WHISKY RINGS.

RESIGNATION OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN CHICAGO REQUIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT—THE ST. LOUIS GRAND JURY TO VOTE ON GEN. BABCOCK'S CASE THIS MORNING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—There was a change in the situation of whisky affairs in this city today that created a flutter of excitement and may affect matters materially. This morning Hon. Jasper D. Ward, United States District Attorney, in whose hands was the prosecution of the cases in this section, received a communication from Washington requesting his immediate resignation. The grounds for this demand were not specifically stated. He immediately telegraphed to Washington that his resignation would be forwarded by mail at once. Gen. Ward stated in his telegram that he had contemplated resigning for some time; that he had hoped to prosecute some cases to a conviction during this month, but that there were some others which he wished to leave in the hands of his assistants entirely. His successor has not been named. A number of prominent legal gentlemen here to-night are mentioned in connection with the new appointment. Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, is expected here to-night, and upon his arrival further developments will be made. The Government desires to push the prosecution of these whisky cases.

D. W. Munn, the ex Supervisor of Internal Revenue, who was recently indicted in St. Louis, left Chicago last night for the former city, in charge of United States Marshal Gilman.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—There are no grounds for the rumor that has been in circulation that an indictment was found against Gen. Babcock on Saturday morning. Information comes, however, direct from the Grand Jury room, in substance, that the evidence against him has been fully considered, and that on assembling to-morrow the Grand Jurors will make a decisive vote on it. There is no truth in the report that ex-Senator Henderson, who has been conducting the prosecution on behalf of the Government, has had a serious falling out with District Attorney Dyer on account of the latter's evident disposition to favor Babcock. Henderson and Dyer are working in perfect harmony, and if Babcock is indicted will be united in prosecuting him.

THE MILWAUKEE CASES—SEIZURE OF ANOTHER BREWERY.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 6.—The case of Burlach & Reynolds, rectifiers, and Taft, gauger, came up before Judge Dyer, in the United States Circuit Court, this forenoon, on a charge of conspiracy. The Judge ruled that Taft should have a separate trial. A jury was impaneled as to the others, and the case will proceed to trial to-morrow. The brewery of John Beck was seized to-day in this city. Beck was examined before Commissioner Bloodgood on two charges, one of affixing fraudulent stamps to packages containing fermented liquors, and the other of reusing stamps on beer kegs. He was held to appear at the January term in the sum of $1,000. The personal property of Louis Rindskopf, now in jail for contempt, was sold at auction to-day, and brought $1,600. The sale was to satisfy an attachment made by the Collector of Internal Revenue of $49,000.

THE PRINCETON BOYS RESTORED.

THE OBJECTIONABLE SOCIETIES DISSOLVED AND THE EXPELLED MEMBERS TAKEN BACK.

TRENTON, Dec. 6.—The Princeton College troubles have at last been amicably settled. This morning Dr. McCosh, for the first time since the outbreak, expressed himself publicly in regard to secret societies. He stated his position very plainly and emphatically, as follows: All he had heard from the working of these societies in other colleges led him to believe that they were injurious. Still he did not make the law against them. It was made in 1855. When he assumed the Presidency of the college it became his duty to inforce all the laws as directed by the Trustees. The question was often asked, "Why the students were permitted to belong to these societies, why were they not expelled?" The great difficulty was to secure direct evidence. The Faculty might have suspicions, but could not secure positive testimony. The students would not tell on one another. When secret society men had at one time formed a combination to secure college honors, he had taken notice of the publicity. The year following those two students were dismissed. The Faculty had done their duty fully in this matter, and they had not been so negligent as represented in many newspapers. They had to confront a very strong influence. The whole thing had now been disposed of, and he hoped that there would be no further trouble. He appealed to the Junior Class, who soon would be Seniors, to assist the Faculty in keeping down secret societies. It was the older students who in most cases misled the younger. Secret societies injured the two main literary societies, Whig and Cliosophic, in which most of the great statesmen of the last age had been trained, and they were detrimental in combining against the power of the Faculty. He had no objection to all proper societies, but let it not be a skulking society that goes away in the dead of the night to some secret corner. He favored a philosophical society, and he had recently on his own account established a scientific society. He hoped the whole matter would now be dropped.

At the conclusion of these remarks the Doctor then read the action of the Faculty in regard to the dismissed students:

Whereas, All the students dismissed from college on account of their connection with prohibited secret societies have frankly and promptly expressed to the Faculty, in appropriate terms, their regret for their past course in this respect, and their solemn promise to have no further connection with prohibited societies while members of this college; and whereas, we are assured that all other students connected with prohibited societies have united in expressing similar regrets for the past and promises for the future in regard to this matter; and whereas, we have received written declarations, signed, as we are assured, by all the members of prohibited secret societies in college, that they have been dissolved and are not to be revived;

Resolved, That the ends of discipline having been secured, the students so dismissed may, on application in person to the President, be permitted to return to college, by order of the Faculty.

The reading of these resolutions was greeted with loud cheers by the students.

THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY.

No finer goods of their kind can be found than the Meriden Britannia Company have now on exhibition at their store, No. 550 Broadway. As their trade circular truly states, their silver-plated goods combine every modern improvement in plating and the finest elegance of design. They have a splendid assortment of plated table ware and of ornamental articles suitable for presents. Among these may be mentioned dinner, tea, and dessert sets, entrée dishes, epergnes, casters, cake baskets, ice-water tea sets, and coffee urns, salvers, communion ware and table cutlery. Some magnificent plateaus of plate-glass, with setting of white metal in beautiful designs, are shown among the novelties of the season; also some pretty toilet sets of new and tasteful patterns, which would make seasonable presents. New designs in epergnes are also shown, which vie with the best ever turned out from Parisian manufactories. All the articles on exhibition in this well-known establishment are distinguished by a remarkable degree of artistic beauty in their design and an absolute perfection in finish. The combinations of porcelain and glass, with bright and frosted silver or gold plating, are very beautiful. A new article recently turned out by the company is the bronze-finished mantel ornaments, vases, &c., in which the high polish and artistic chasing on the white metal is effectively contrasted with the dark bronze. Some of the articles of this kind are perfect models of artistic design. Solid silver goods may have a greater intrinsic value than those manufactured by this company, but in all that art can do to enhance value, the Meriden Britannia Company's wares may compare favorably with those of any manufactory in the world.

THE NOE MURDER.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—No confession has been made, as reported in some papers, by any convict in the Penitentiary here or at Auburn in relation to the murder of Noe, for which Dolan is sentenced to be executed.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE OUTRAGES.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS FROM THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF TEXAS—AMERICANS ROBBED AND MURDERED BY MARAUDERS FROM MEXICO—RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

The late Constitutional Convention of Texas appointed a special committee to investigate the outrages on the Mexican border, and this committee subsequently presented the following report, which was adopted. And the convention requested the Governor of the State to forward a copy of the same to each Senator and Representative in the United States Congress, and to the Governors of the several States. The committee says:

COMMITTEE ROOM, AUSTIN, Nov. 24, 1875.

To Hon. E. B. Pickett, President of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Texas:

Your Select Committee, to which was referred a resolution concerning depredations upon the people of the Texas frontier by bands of marauders organized beyond the limits thereof, to invade the territory of the United States, and murder and plunder its citizens, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report:

That they find that since the time of the annexation of Texas to the United States, and especially since the termination of the war between Mexico and our Government, resulting in the acquisition by us of an immense and valuable territory theretofore belonging to the Republic of Mexico, the people of the latter Government, especially those of the northern and frontier States of Mexico, have entertained feelings of bitter hostility toward Americans. They have also coupled with that sentiment a desire to avenge their defeats and retrieve their losses. This feeling has been evinced in various ways.

They have robbed, murdered, and maltreated citizens of the United States, who were residing or traveling in Mexico, in violation of positive treaty stipulations, the laws of nations, and the laws of humanity; they have passed legislative enactments hostile to the interests of Americans living adjacent to Mexican States, injurious to American commerce, and entailing great damage to and upon the revenues of the United States; they have set on foot expeditions upon Mexican soil, or allowed the same to be done, for the purpose of invading the territory of the United States and of waging a depredatory war upon her citizens and their property, and they have made themselves the allies of Indians whose mode of warfare respects neither age nor sex. These acts of savage aggression have been perpetrated upon our peaceful citizens for more than twenty years.

In 1859 they became open and unconcealed. During that year Juan Nipomiceno Cortina organized an expedition, mostly in the Mexican State of Tamaulipas, made a descent upon the Territory of Texas, and captured the City of Brownsville. He murdered unsuspecting citizens in cold blood, robbed houses, and committed other acts of violence. This outlaw prosecuted an inhuman war upon the flag and the people of the United States for eight months. He did so with the knowledge, tacit consent, and secret co-operation of the Mexican authorities. He drew supplies of men and means from Mexico, and used her territory for the purpose of reorganizing his forces, depositing his stolen property, and as an asylum for himself and followers.

No attempt was then made by the Government of Mexico to restrain her citizens. When once upon her soil they were free from arrest and molestation, and received the protection of her laws and her authorities.

This robber chief was the representative man of that day in Mexico—the masses recognized him as the champion of their sentiments of hatred and revenge. He was their favorite, because his hands were stained with American blood. He rose in the estimation of the authorities. They rewarded crime by promoting him, and he is now Brigadier General in the Mexican Army. During the Presidency of Mr. Juarez he was sent to the Rio Grande as the commander of the line of the Bravo, and the representative of the supreme Government of Mexico. He resumed his position as the leader and protector of the desperadoes, thieves, and criminals who were depredating upon the people of Texas. He was retained on the Rio Grande against the protests of Gen. McCooke, of the United States Army, and of an indignant people he had outraged. His presence upon our border in any official capacity was an insult to the Government and the people of the United States. He was the first to give coherence and form to the Mexican feeling of hostility to Americans, and his admiring countrymen have faithfully followed his example.

Notwithstanding Gen. Cortina has been recently arrested for disobedience of orders to his Government, and for nothing more, yet the border war he inaugurated has been persistently and energetically carried on by his followers. We are informed, and believe it true, that he will soon be upon the Rio Grande to rejoin his plundering partisans, and to finish a historical record which has been written in letters of blood.

The Zona Libre, or free belt, was first established by a decree of the Governor of the State of Tamaulipas. It provided that goods, wares, and merchandise could be introduced, and sold free of duty, in a belt six miles in width and about three hundred in length. It commenced at the mouth of the Rio Grande and extended to the upper boundary line of the State of Tamaulipas. This decree received the sanction of the Supreme Government of Mexico, notwithstanding it is in direct violation of the Constitution thereof. Its object is expressed on its face. It was a blow aimed at the commerce and merchants of the United States. It encouraged smuggling, and did much to concentrate upon the Rio Grande a horde of lawless Mexican adventurers. It has shifted business from the American to the Mexican side, and well-nigh ruined American traders in the valley of the Rio Grande. The Custom-house records show that the goods introduced by the way of Brazos Santiago and the mouth of the Rio Grande previous to the late civil war between the States amounted to more than ten million dollars per year, and that the amount now scarcely exceeds three million dollars annually. The Government of the United States requested of Mexico to abolish a system which discriminated against her commerce and her interests, and produced so many results prejudicial to her revenues and the welfare of her people. The answer to this just demand was extension of the free belt to about double its former length.

The border warfare which has been waged upon the territory of the United States and the people of Texas and their property has been characterized by savage atrocities. Men have been murdered in cold blood in almost every conceivable way; they have been shot, stabbed, burned alive, and strangled, and their bodies have been indecently mutilated; women have been captured, their persons violated; captive children have been held and sold as slaves. In the latter enormities the Mexicans and Indians have co-operated. In proof whereof the evidence taken before the United States Frontier Commission in 1873, in the cases of H. M. Smith and others, is respectfully referred to. To be brief, on our exposed frontier, especially on the Rio Grande, a reign of terror has existed which prevented citizens from attending to their vocations; the prices of real and personal property have depreciated; population has not increased; hundreds of lives have been sacrificed, and millions of dollars' worth of property have been taken into Mexico, and into the haunts of their savage allies. It is a question of supremacy. The homes, the property, and the lives of frontiersmen hang upon the issue. On the Rio Grande the decision will consign the country to Mexican bandits, or secure it to the American settlers. It is abandonment on the one side and reconquest on the other. It is a contest between civilization and savagery.

The outrages on the part of Mexico have been committed boldly and defiantly. Citizens and soldiers have participated—officers of the Mexican Army have crossed the Rio Grande at the head of their commands, and have committed outrages upon the persons and the property of our people. Mexican officials—civil and military—have been participants in the profits arising from this border war. They have given their sanction to acts of violence and rapine—they have protected the perpetrators, and, as far as they could, they have legalized robbery and murder. To the dishonor of the Supreme Government of Mexico the proceeds of the sale of cattle stolen from the people of Texas have found their way into the public treasury. The custom-house authorities of Reynosa and Camargo have seized stolen cattle knowing they had been feloniously acquired. They have refused to deliver them to the authorized agents of the American owners, and have condemned and sold them on the ground that they had been introduced into the country contrary to law. A municipal tax has been assessed and paid upon property publicly known to have been robbed from Texans. This has been done in Matamoras and other places.

It has been the practice of the Mexican authorities to throw insuperable obstacles in the way of recovering property stolen from Americans and carried into Mexico. Our citizens have been threatened and imprisoned for daring to ask for the restitution of property. To be concise, we have suffered the evils and the calamities of war from a people with whom we are professedly at peace.

The Supreme Government of Mexico has been notified of the hostile and piratical aggressions of her authorities and citizens upon the territory, people, and property of a neighboring and peaceful power, and no adequate steps have been taken to prevent the fitting out of expeditions upon her soil. Her territory has been used as a place of deposit for stolen property, the same has been sold publicly in her markets, and the marauders have found refuge upon her territory; once across the Rio Grande the outlaw is safe from molestation—he is covered by the flag of Mexico, and is the peculiar object of protection by her authorities. For these and many other hostile acts Mexico stands condemned by the law of nations as the indorser of the aggressions of her citizens. She has utterly failed to comply with her treaty obligations. She has been an inactive spectator of the murders and robberies committed by her citizens and soldiers upon citizens of the United States and their property.

Her failure to comply with her duties under the obligations of international law, and to extend to a neighboring and friendly power the offices of comity and good neighborhood, attach to her a fearful responsibility. By so doing she has encouraged her citizens in their wanton acts of robbery; and up to the present time, as we are informed by dispatches from the distracted frontier of the Rio Grande, those depredations are still continuing upon our peaceful people and their property in the immediate vicinity and in sight of the armed forces of the United States.

Again, our extensive north-western frontier has for forty years been exposed to constantly recurring inroads of the nomadic tribes that dwell in the regions beyond that line—resulting in the murder of men, women, and children, and the stealing and destruction of property of immense value, often leaving whole settlements of hardy frontiersmen (the pioneers of civilization) utterly divested by wholesale plunder of all the accumulations of an industrious life, acquired in rescuing from the savage terror the plains, and devoting them to industrious civilization.

Therefore, in consideration of the premises, which are abundantly established by the testimony of the civil and military officers, and various citizens of the United States,

We, the delegates of the people of Texas, in Constitutional Convention assembled, do most respectfully but earnestly invoke the interposition of the Government of the United States, through its legitimate and constituted authorities, to take such prompt and efficient action as shall secure to her citizens security of person and property and just compensation for the injuries they have so wrongfully suffered at the hands of the people and officers of the Government of the Republic of Mexico, claiming to be at peace with our Government, so that in the future there shall not be the constantly impending danger of war between the two countries, and our people be left to enjoy their rights of person and property in peace and security, and that they be compensated for the losses and injuries they have sustained, and the State of Texas be reimbursed for the sums of money she has expended in defense of her exposed and suffering frontier along the entire Indian and Mexican border.

In making those requests, which we prefer to the honorable the Congress of the United States, we feel that we are but asking that which as citizens of that great Government we are justly entitled to; nor can we entertain a doubt that the relief will be granted when the facts shall be made known to the properly constituted authorities.

We therefore request that his Excellency the Governor of the State of Texas transmit a copy of this report and memorial to his Excellency the President of the United States, and that a copy thereof be transmitted by the President of the convention to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, that the subject may be properly presented to the consideration of the Congress of the United States.

(Signed,) George Flournoy, Chairman; J. R. Fleming, L. S. Ross, John S. Ford, D. A. Nunn, B. D. Martin, E. L. Dohoney, J. W. Barnett, John S. Mills, C. S. West, Henry C. King.

GALVESTON, Dec. 6.—The revenue cutter John A. Dix, which arrived yesterday evening, having been detained by rough weather, is expected to leave to-night for the Rio Grande. Advices from Brownsville state that Judge Mendalis, of the Federal Court at Matamoras, has been ordered to Camargo by President Lerdo, to investigate McNelly's raid on Los Cuevos. A noted cattle-thief, named Pedro Perdes, was killed six miles above Brownsville by the Sheriff's posse. Perdes resisted the arrest, firing several shots, when the Sheriff's men riddled him with bullets. A purse of $500 was made up at Brownsville and presented to Capt. McNelly for his company, as a testimonial for services rendered to the State.

THE SUNNYSIDE DISASTER.

BODIES RECOVERED—AN INQUEST ON BODIES AT RONDOUT.

NEWBURG, Dec. 6.—The body of an unknown man, supposed to be a victim of the Sunnyside disaster, was seen floating in the Hudson near this city to-day, but on account of the ice could not be recovered. Portions of the wreck also floated past.

HIGHLANDS, Dec. 6.—Three more bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the Sunnyside, those of the second cook, and Howard, the office-waiter, both colored, and an unknown body.

RONDOUT, Dec. 6.—James Smith and Charles Van Deveer, of Hyde Park, while dredging yesterday, recovered two bodies of persons drowned by the Sunnyside disaster. Coroner McKenzie impaneled a jury and held an inquest. The bodies were identified at the inquest as those of Joseph Platky, a peddler, of No. 96 Orchard street, New-York, and Mrs. Rex, the colored chamber-maid. The following verdict was rendered: "Drowned by the capsizing of the life-boat." Platky had a quantity of jewelry and $110 in bills.

OBITUARY.

JUDITH ANTHON.

Judith Anthon, widow of John Anthon and daughter of the late John Hone, died in this City on Sunday last. Mrs. Anthon, for many years past as First Directress of the New-York Orphan Asylum, and ever an earnest member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was highly esteemed by a large circle of relatives and friends. The last few years of her life have been attended with severe family afflictions, which she has borne without complaint. First, the loss of her husband for many years President of the Law Institute, and for many years among the foremost members of the New-York Bar, then the death of her daughter, wife of Rev. George C. Houghton, D. D., of the Church of the Transfiguration, and of her two sons, John H. Anthon, Past Grand Master of Masons of the State of New-York, and Gen. William H. Anthon, the latter's death occurring just four weeks previous to her own.

SUSAN DENIN.

Miss Susan Denin, the well-known actress, died in Bluffton, Ind., last Saturday, from the effects of a fall received while playing *Leah*, in Indianapolis, three weeks ago. Miss Denin was born in Lombard street, Philadelphia, March 22, 1835, and her début on the stage was made in that city, as the *Child*, in "Pizarro;" both her and her sister Kate afterward appearing at the National Treatre as dancing fairies. The sisters a few years later, met with much success at the old Chatham Theatre, in this City, and at the close of this engagement met with equal success in a starring tour through the country. Miss Denin and her sister were among the first stars that visited California, to their great pecuniary benefit, and both have filled engagements there within more recent periods. Of late years she has been traveling through country towns with a company of her own, meeting with varied success.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—1 A. M.—The pressure is lowest in Ohio and Alabama. It has risen in the North-west and South-west, with cooler north-west winds and clearing weather. The barometer has fallen again, in Manitoba. North-east winds, fog, and rain have prevailed over the lakes and Middle States; variable winds, cloud, and rain over the Southern States; and partly clear weather in New-England. The Ohio has fallen slightly, and the Mississippi risen at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lower lakes and the Middle States, falling barometer, north-east winds, backing to south-east, rain or snow, and generally higher temperature, except colder north-west winds Tuesday night on the lower lakes.

For New-England, falling barometer, warmer north-east winds, increasing cloudiness, and fog.

A Famous Medical Institution.

From the Chicago Times.

The name of Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has become as familiar to the people all over the country as "household words." His wonderful remedies, his pamphlets and books, and his large medical experience have brought him into prominence and given him a solid reputation. The *Times*, in the present issue, presents a whole-page communication from Dr. Pierce, and our readers may gain from it some idea of the vast proportions of his business and the merits of his medicines. He has at Buffalo a mammoth establishment, appropriately named "The World's Dispensary," where patients are treated and the remedies compounded. Here nearly a hundred persons are employed in the several departments, and a corps of able and skilled physicians stand ready to alleviate the sufferings of humanity by the most approved methods. These physicians are in frequent consultation with Dr. Pierce, and their combined experience is brought to bear on the successful treatment of obstinate cases. The Doctor is a man of large medical experience, and his extensive knowledge of *materia medica* has been acknowledged by presentations of degrees from two of the first medical colleges in the land.

If you would patronize medicines, scientifically prepared by a skilled physician and chemist, use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is nutritious, tonic, alterative, and blood-cleansing, and an unequaled Cough Remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard-seeds, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; Extract of Smart-weed, a magical remedy for Pain, Bowel Complaints, and an unequaled Liniment for both human and horse flesh; while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "Cold in the Head" ever given to the public. They are sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

A Beautiful Discovery.

No discovery made during this age of discovery is more curious and interesting than the discovery made by a Parisian chemist, that it is possible to dissolve diamonds and hold them in solution, so as to be able to impart a veneering or pure diamond surface to beautiful cut crystals, making them as brilliant and lasting as diamonds in reality. The crystals thus diamondized are known as PARISIAN DIAMONDS, and are worn without detection by the richest and most fashionable ladies of Paris, even by experts. RICHARD HUMPHREYS, jeweler, of No. 779 Broadway, has been appointed sole agent for the United States, and has a large assortment of these glittering beauties on hand.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

A Toilet Essential.

Pomades and cosmetics may be dispensed with, but not so the FRAGRANT SOZODONT; the most wholesome and efficient article for the teeth that the world has ever known. Its popularity is immense. In the brown-stone palace and the cottage, it is alike considered indispensable.

Consumption, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Weakness promptly cured by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA. $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

Phrenological Journal for December.—Sketches and Portraits of Samuel Sloan, Ed. Eggleston, and others; "Secret of Happiness;" "Mission and Destiny of Hebrew Race;" "The Modern Man." S. R. WELLS & CO., No. 737 Broadway.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Foreign Note Papers, Monograms, &c.

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Remember Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry when you have a cough or cold. 50c. and $1 a bottle.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Produce the most gratifying results.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

CRABB—MACKAY.—On Dec. 2, at No. 158 8th av., New York, by Rev. Robert Scott, of Jane Street Church, WILLIAM CRABB, of Newark, N. J., to Miss HELEN MACKAY, of New-York.

CURREY—GASSNER.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 1, at Calvary Church, by Rev. W. D. Walker, JONATHAN B. CURREY and ROSALIE B., youngest daughter of the late Peter Gassner, all of this City.

HAMILTON—DUNHAM.—Thursday, Dec. 2, in St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. R. F. Innes, assisted by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D., Rev. R. G. HAMILTON, of Hart's Falls, N. Y., and MARY DUNHAM, of Philadelphia.

MAGHEE—BALDWIN.—On Thursday, Dec. 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George S. Bishop, Mr. GEORGE W. MAGHEE to SARA, daughter of S. W. Baldwin, Esq., both of Orange, N. J.

DIED.

ANTHON.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 5, aged 83 years, JUDITH ANTHON, widow of John Anthon, and daughter of the late John Hone.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th st., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock.

BERRY.—Sunday, Dec. 5, CHRISTINA B. DE PEYSTER, widow of Abraham J. Berry, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John L. Earle, No. 247 East 13th st., on Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M.

BACOT.—At Cardenas, Cuba, on Saturday, 4th inst., MARY VIRGINIA, wife of Oscar L. Bacot, and daughter of Levi Apgar, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARNEY.—On Saturday, Dec. 4, of disease of the heart, AZUBA LATHAM, wife of the late D. N. Barney, in the 59th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, W. S. Gurnee, Jr., No. 10 West 53d st., on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

COUTAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, SUZANNA AGLAE COUTAN, relict of Charles J. Coutan, at her residence, No. 299 5th av.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

FOSTER.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 5, 1875, EMILY wife of Frederic G. Foster, and daughter of the late John Hone, Jr., aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th av. and 10th st., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 8, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

PARSONS.—At Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 4, CELIA G. W. LIPPITT, wife of Rev. Charles C. Parsons.

Funeral from the Church of the Holy Innocents, corner Willow and 6th sts., on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock.

RANSOM.—On Sunday morning, 5th inst., WILLIAM RANSOM, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, 137 East 15th st.

STOCKHOLM.—At East Jamaica, Long Island, on Sunday morning, Dec. 5, ABRAHAM STOCKHOLM, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, East Jamaica, without further invitation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES!

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

NEW STYLES SOCKS.

WARD'S SHIRT STORES,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

ART NOTICE!

THE PRANG COLLECTION!

Comprising more than two hundred original oil and water-color paintings, principally painted to order for the owner, and now on free exhibition day and evening at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

NOTICES BY THE PRESS.

"Aside from the interest which is attached to this collection on account of its proposed sale, it is entitled to notice as an art exhibition pure and simple."

"A collection which includes some pictures of extraordinary merit."

"In the selection of the subjects great taste has been observed, and in almost every instance they represent the best style of the artists whose names are attached to the canvases."

"It is a great thing to own the genuine original of which myriad copies have been published."

TIME OF SALE:

This entire collection will be sold at auction on this TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 7 and 8, at the place of exhibition, at 8 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Foreign Mails for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 11, 1875, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 9 A. M., per steamer Idaho, for Europe, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 9:30 A. M., per steamer Algeria, for Europe, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., per steamer Klopstock, for Europe, via Plymouth; on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M., per steamer America, for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, and at 11 A. M., per steamer City of Berlin, for England, Wales, and Ireland, and at 11 A. M., per steamer Labrador, for France direct; and at 11 A. M., per steamer Victoria, for Glasgow direct.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.—165,792 ENGLISH GIFT-BOOKS AT OUR PRICE. 87,924 BEAUTIFUL JUVENILE BOOKS AT YOUR PRICE. 102,924 BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS AT ANY PRICE. LEGGAT BROS. No. 3 Beekman st., opposite new P. O.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOME SCIENCE.

THE NEW MONTHLY.

Issued by the United States Publishing Company,

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PRACTICAL HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY,
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and all other matter pertaining to practical family science. All contributions original. Price five cents. Fifty cents per annum.

For sale by United States Publishing Company, No. 13 University place; E. P. Dutton & Co., Broadway and Waverley place; American News Company.

HARRISON MILLARD'S NEW CHRISTMAS ANTHEM in G, just published, 75c.; J. R. Thomas' great song, "Must We Then Meet as Strangers," 40c.; Sullivan's "Let Me Dream Again," 40c.; "Rondo in G," Beethoven—"Rhapsodie Hongroise" No. 14, Liszt, and "Marche Heroique" as played by Von Bülow. Published by Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS BUY DR. FOOTE'S SCIENCE IN STORY. Five humorously illustrated volumes.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 6.—Flour dull. Wheat active lower and unsettled, No. 1 Chicago, $1 03; No. 2 do., 97⅝c.@97¾c., spot; sales at 87¼c.@99¼c.; closed at 98½c. bid, seller January; 99⅝c. seller February; No. 3 do., 81c.; rejected, 70c. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2 Mixed a shade higher at 46⅜c.@46½c., spot; 46⅛c., old, seller December; 44c.@44¼c., seller January. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 29¾c., spot; 30c., seller January. Barley quiet but steady at 85c., seller December; 84c., seller February. Rye inactive; lower at 67½c.@68c. Pork—Good demand but at lower rates; $19, spot; $18 95, seller the year; $19 30@$19 35, seller March. Lard—Demand fair and market firm at $12 15, spot; $12 17½@$12 20, seller January; $12 45, seller March. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c. Whisky, $1 11. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 97,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Barley, 16,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 51,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat higher at 98⅝c.@98¾c., January. Corn firm at 46⅛c., January. Oats firmer at 29⅞c.@30c., cash; 30⅛c.@30¼c., January. Pork lower at $18 87½@$18 95, cash; $19 15, February. Lard firmer at $12 15, December; $12 32½@$12 35, February.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Dec. 6.—Receipts—Lake—Flour, 3,100 bbls.; Wheat, 12,400 bushels; Railroad—Flour, 9,900 bbls.; Wheat, 39,600 bushels; Corn, 33,500 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels; Barley, 22,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Railroad—Flour, 9,900 bbls.; Wheat, 52,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels; Barley, 22,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Flour quiet, but steady; sales, 750 bbls., at $6@$6 50 for Spring, $6 50@$7 25 for Bakers', $6 75@$7 50 for Amber; $7@$8 for White; $8 50@$9 50 for New Process; $4 75@$5 for Rye; $6 50@$7 75 for Oatmeal. Wheat dull; Spring heavy, lower to sell; no transactions; quotations entirely nominal. Corn dull at 63c.@65c. for No. 2 and High Mixed Western in car-lots. Oats offered at 40c. for No. 2 Western. Rye offered at 80c. for Milwaukee. Barley firm and in good demand; sales, 20 cars Canadian on private terms. Peas and Beans quiet and unchanged. Pork lower and quiet at $21 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 13c. Highwines dull; nominally $1 15. Stocks in Store and Afloat—Wheat, 2,552,359 bushels; Corn, 282,612 bushels; Oats, 269,562 bushels; Barley, 156,559 bushels; Peas, 990 bushels; Rye, 27,191 bushels; total, 3,289,273 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 6.—Sugar firm and in good demand; common to good common, 5¾c.@6⅛c.; fair to fully fair, 6¼c.@7⅛c.; prime, 7¼c.@7½c.; choice, 7¾c.; Yellow clarified, 8⅜c.@8⅞c. Molasses firm; Centrifugal, 25c.@35c.; common, 30c.@35c.; good common, 36c.@38c.; fair, 40c.@42c.; prime, 44c.@45c.; strictly prime to choice, 47c.@51c. Flour quiet; Superfine, $4 25; Double Extra, $4 50; Treble Extra, $4 75@$5 62½; Choice and Family, $5 75@$6 50. Corn-meal dull and lower at $2 65. Corn steady at 58c.@60c. Oats firmer at 40c.@52c. Bran steady at $1. Hay quiet; Prime $22@$23. Pork firm; New Mess held at $22 25; old at $23 25. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Bacon dull and nominal. Hams—Sugar-cured, choice, scarce at 17c.@17½c.; inferior dull at 15c.@16c. Lard—Jobbing sales of Tierce at 13c. for packers, and 13¼c. for Refined; Keg, 14½c. Coffee dull; ordinary to prime, 18¾c.@21¼c. Whisky dull; Rectified, $1 12@$1 15. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 46@5 47 for Commercial. Gold, 114⅝.

TOLEDO, Dec. 6.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 28; No. 3 do., $1 19½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 13; extra do., $1 29; old White Michigan, $1 55; Amber Michigan, spot and December, $1 16½; February, $1 21; March, $1 23½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 21; No. 3 Red, $1; Rejected, 87c. Corn firmer; held higher; High Mixed, 55c.; all the year, 53c.; new, 49c.; December, 48¾c.; January, 49c.; Low do., 53c.; new, 48c.; Yellow, 55c.; No. 2 White, 53c.; new do., 47c.; no grade, 53c.; new, 46½c.; damaged new, 43c. Oats dull and nominal. Cloverseed steady, with a moderate demand at $7 25. Dressed Hogs steady, with a moderate demand at $8 25. Receipts—14,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 700 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 41@$1 42, cash; $1 45½, January; No. 3 do., $1 26. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 41¾c.@42c., cash, 42c., December. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 34c. Barley dull; choice to fancy Northern, $1 10@$1 25. Rye firmer at 67c., cash and December. Pork dull at $20. Lard dull at 12c., some packers holding at 12⅛c. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Green Meats dull and nominal; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.@10c. Hams, 10c. Bacon firm, only jobbing trade. Hogs quiet and weak; weather very warm; Yorkers, $6 50@$6 75; good to choice packing, $6 70@$6 90; Extra, $7. Cattle steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 56,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, about 6,000 head; Cattle, 1,400 head.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 6.—Flour quiet, but steady. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; Red, $1 15@$1 30. Corn inactive; new, 43c.@49c.; old, 58c.@60c. Oats steady and firm at 30c.@44c. Barley dull and nominal. Rye nominally unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard—Demand fair and market firm for spot sales at 12½c.; futures irregular at 12⅞c.@13⅛c., seller March; Kettle, 13c.@13¼c. Bulk Meats dull and lower; sales of Shoulders at 7⅜c.; Cumberland Middles, 9¾c., boxed; also sales Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides at 8c.@11c., seller February. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand. Green Meats—Nothing doing. Hogs dull; common Light, $6 50@$6 75; fair to good Packing, $7@$7 25; choice Heavy, $7 35; receipts, 5,254 head; shipments, 356 head. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 09. Butter steady and unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Flour steady; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White do.; $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet at 70c.@71c. Barley quiet, but firm. Corn-meal—Bolted, $30; Unbolted, $29. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18. Ship-stuffs, $19@$21; Middlings, $25@$27.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 6.—Printing Cloths quiet at last quotations.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Dec. 6, was one by Richard V. Harnett, who, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, G. W. Carr, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100, situate on West One Hundred and Twelfth street, south side, 175 feet west of Tenth avenue, one for $2,400 and the other for $1,000, the purchaser being August Belmont, plaintiff in the legal action.

The remaining auctions noticed were adjourned as follows: Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of the house and lot No. 192 East Fifty-fifth street, east of Lexington avenue, 13th inst.; sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the house and lot No. 279 Fourth avenue, south of Twenty-second street, 14th inst.; sale by William Kennelly of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, west of Second avenue, 15th inst.; sale by R. V. Harnett of an interest in plot bounded by West Sixty-first street, Eighth avenue, Circle, and Grand Boulevard, 15th inst., and sale by Steele & Carter of the house and lot No. 220 West Twenty-fifth street, west of Seventh avenue, 20th inst.

TO-DAYS AUCTIONS.

The auctions noticed for to-day are the following: By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Murray Hoffman, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-first street, south side, 85 feet east of Sixth avenue (as widened.) Also Executor's sale, by order of the Executors of the estate of Leffert Lefferts, deceased, under the direction of Messrs. Man & Parsons, attorneys, of 285 choice and well-located building lots, situated respectively on Fulton, Bedford, Franklin, and Atlantic avenues, Bedford place, Herkimer, Pacific, and Dean streets, Brooklyn, including also the residence of Mr. J. Carson Brevoort. Several entire blocks will be offered at this auction, and the sale will be absolute, without limit or reservation. The title to the property is perfect, and the terms upon which it will be sold are liberal.

By James M. Miller, Trustee's sale, under the direction of Charles F. Wood, Esq., of the three-story, attic, and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 97.6, No. 79 East Seventh street, north side, 125 feet west of First avenue. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 57 Ann street, north side, between Nassau and William streets, embracing a plot of land 28.4 by 122.10 by 103 by 65.10 by 75.2 by 72.6 by 28.4, with the building thereon, known as the New-York Steam Power Company.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry J. Cullen, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 21.4 by 90, on Sullivan street, west side, 63 feet south of Broome street, and one house, with lot 21.4 by 90, on Thompson street, east side, 63 feet south of Broome street, adjoining above, in the rear.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 100, on Third avenue, west side, 100.8 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth street. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 80, on Fourth avenue, east side, 80.5 feet south of Sixty-second street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, one on West Fifty-sixth street, north side, and the other on West Fifty-seventh street, south side, (rears adjoining,) 325 feet west of Ninth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, DEC. 6.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 lot, West 112th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.11	$2,400
1 lot, West 112th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., adjoining above, same size	1,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Dec. 4.

4th av., e. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 62d st., 20x80; Mary E. Burns and husband to Robert Cunningham and others	$20,000
Riverside av., e. s., 800 ft. n. of 122d st., 75x100; Andrew M. Davies and wife and others to Sigmund T. Meyer	37,500
Willard av., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 3d st., 25x100, 24th Ward, Charles Barrett and wife to Ann A. Van Houten	325
1st av., e. s. 74.9 ft. s. of 57th st., 18x71.6; Robert Cunningham to Mary R. Burns	15,000
65th st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x100.5; Robert Morrison and wife to Frederick Zittel	18,000
65th st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x100.5; same to same	18,000
52d st., n. s., 304.8 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.5; Lazarus Manheimer and wife to Henry Klingenstein	12,000
46th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x100.4; George Leed and wife to George Schemmel	7,000
Pontiac st., s. s., 105 w. Robbins av., 50x100.5, (23d Ward;) Thomas Kelley and wife to Edward Kelly	300
46th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x100.4; George Schemmel and wife to Eva Leed	7,000
Prince st., No. 516, s. s., 25 ft. w. of Crosby st., 25.3x110.6; George A. Halsey, Referee, to United States Life Insurance Company	15,000
4th av., e. s., 82.2 ft. n. of 81st st., 20x80; John Ortgies to Mary J. Camp	nom.
Delancey st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Essex st., 25x50.11½; Rufus F. Andrews, Referee, to Gerald Fits Gibbon	14,500
Washington av., e. s., 180 ft. n. of 10th st., 50x130, (24th Ward,) Theodolus Burwell, Referee, to John F. Van Loon	1,800
Broadway, e. s., 51.4 ft. s. of 132d st., 51.4x100x49.11½; John P. O'Neill, Referee, to Thomas Cassin	22,000
Lincoln av., s. w. corner 134th st., 50x100, (23d Ward,) Daniel McDonald and wife to Ann McGauran	7,100
52d st., n. s., 224.6 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.5; Johanna Jansen to John A. Jansen	15,500
92d st., n. s., 325.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.8½; Hugh H. Craigie and wife to George W. Beale	18,000
53d st., s. s., 353 ft. e. of 8th av., irregular; Annie M. Bartlett and husband to Bradford Curtis	15,000

LEASES.

Central av., e. s., between Walton st. and 8th av., 24th Ward, 10 years; William Nuchtoon to William H. Mahes	$400
6th av., w. s., 83.4 ft. n. of 20th st., 20x75; 10 years and 5 months; Augustus Halbe to Henry O'Neill and others	5,000
20th st., West, No. 108, 9 years and 9 months; Samuel Moore to Henry O'Niell and others	12,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

$35,000.—THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL HOLIDAY PRESENT EVER MADE.—Four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 25 feet front, first-class location; also 20 feet front, $27,500; very large, 25x62x100, near 5th av., $50,000; one very handsome, in 48th st., leasehold, $30,000; one in 49th st., $27,500; also Madison av., the only magnificent now for sale, 33.8x100, at a bargain; also, on Madison av., below 40th st., the finest new twenty-five foot house on Murray Hill, $70,000. RIKER & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

A SUPERB HOUSE ON A NORTH-WEST corner on Madison av., (crown of the hill,) for sale right; built by the owner for his own use and beautifully finished. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at great reductions, large and small houses on and near 5th and Madison avs.
Offices No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE, CLOSE TO 5TH AV., IN 38TH ST.—A first-class four-story brown-stone house, with lot through to 39th st., upon which is a large, fine stable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—STORAGE STORES, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

KANSAS, HO!

Improved Kansas farm or lands, wanted in exchange for an established business; stock about $5,000; Nemaha County preferred. Address KANSAS, Leggett's Hotel.

TO EXCHANGE—LAND IN CENTRAL NEW-York, free; also, out of town mortgages, for a fine country residence, furnished, or for a farm fully stocked in New-York or New-Jersey.
S. SWEET, No. 175 Broadway, basement.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE.

By order of the Executors of Leffert Lefferts, deceased, under the direction of Man & Parsons, Attorneys,

285 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,

situate on Fulton, Bedford, Franklin, and Atlantic avs., Herkimer, Pacific, and Dean sts., and Bedford place, Brooklyn, including the residence of
J. CARSON BREVOORT.
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on
TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1875.

This property, which is now offered for sale for the first time, is within forty-five minutes of the New-York City Hall, by the Fulton Ferry, and within forty-five minutes of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, by the Greenpoint or Williamsburg Ferry.

The character of the neighborhood is fully established, brown-stone houses and stores being on all sides.

The property will be restricted against nuisances.

Terms of sale will be liberal.

For maps, &c., apply to
A. H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.
No. 7 Pine st., New-York, or Nassau Insurance Company, No. 30 Court st., Brooklyn.
Title absolute. Sale without limit or reservation.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer—Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF THE SUpreme Court, under the direction of Vernon K. Stevenson, Esq., Special Guardian, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, THE TWO EXCEEDINGLY VALUABLE, MAGNIFICENTLY-LOCATED THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE DWELLINGS, NOS. 1,520 AND 1,522 BROADWAY, EAST SIDE, BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS., FACING THE OPEN PLAZA AND BROADWAY AND 7TH AV. JUNCTION; SIZE OF EACH HOUSE, 20 BY ABOUT 50; LOTS 80 FEET. SALE POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE. Maps and particulars of V. K. STEVENSON, President Real Estate Trust Company, No. 17 Nassau st., or from the auctioneer at No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON STUYVESANT ST.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15,

at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, five-story brick and brown-stone house and lot, No. 29 Stuyvesant st., north side, between 9th and 10th sts.; contains the modern improvements, and is in fine order; terms favorable; sale peremptory. Maps at office of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 9 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LET—COMpletely furnished, in an unexceptionable location; rooms reserved for two adults, who will either take or give board. Apply on premises, No. 145 West 47th st., near 6th av.

TO RENT—HALF OF A CORNER HOUSE, FURnished, consisting of kitchen, parlor, and three chambers; house first-class, brown-stone, high-stoop, occupied by the owner's family, consisting of only two persons. No. 437 Lexington av., corner of 44th st.

FRENCH FURNISHED FLAT, HEATED by steam; elevators; Broadway and 59th st.; Grand Circle Building; $100 per month.
J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, CORNER OF Clinton and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn, suitable for bakery. Inquire of S. F. BROWN, on the premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S

First-class and reliable Servants' Exchange, corner of 11th st. and 6th av., a number of Protestant girls waiting for situations at reduced wages.

AT THE SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, No. 108 East 27th st.—Swedish, German, and French servants only; all Protestants. MAURICE LINDQUIST (Swede), Proprietor.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,282 BROADWAY, corner 33d st.; select, sober, neat servants; Protestant, Swedish, Scotch, German, Irish, colored; City or country; hotels, boarding-houses. Lady attending.

AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 543 6th av., next door to the Eagle Theatre, will be found the best colored servants, male and female, for any capacity.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTestant woman as companion, housekeeper, or nurse; moderate wages; is willing and obliging. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Please take particular notice of the above address.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl who understands her duties in every branch; is quick and tidy with her work and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; no objection to the country; has excellent recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; would assist in waiting, or would do the chamber-work and waiting of a small private family, or would take care of grown children; City or country; best City references. Call at or address No. 209 West 27th st., in the basement.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do sewing. Call at No. 234 West 31st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND Protestant girl of orderly habits, and obliging and respectful, in a private family, as chamber-maid and waitress; or do general work; is a good cook and laundress; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A young woman, with excellent testimonials, in a private family; is an excellent washer and ironer; flutes, puffs, &c., and is an experienced chamber-maid. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PARLOR-MAID.—By a young woman as competent chamber-maid and parlor-maid; would do sewing and wait on a lady; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 335 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY INDUSTRIOUS French girl as chamber-maid; would assist in other work; speaks English, and has good references. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a reliable young woman as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; is willing and obliging; good reference; no objection to the country. Address B. E., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTable person as first-class chamber-maid; willing to assist with washing; very efficient; has the highest testimonials. Call at No. 49 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and sewing, or chamber-work and waiting; best of City reference. Call or address Ellinghausen & Co., 1,272 Broadway, near 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Fine Washer.—By a competent woman with first-class references. Apply at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a colored woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and do fine washing; good references. Apply at No. 113 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid, waitress, or general house-work in a small family; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 349 West 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG COLored woman as chamber-maid, or to take care of children. Can be seen all the week at No. 244 West 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHER.—By a French Protestant girl, speaking English; well recommended as a competent, neat, and obliging girl. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian baths.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY GIRL, well recommended, as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family or boarding-house; for reduced wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Please take particular notice of this address.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as chamber-maid; understands fine sewing and embroideries; is willing to take care of a growing child; eight years' reference. Call for two days at No. 255 Madison av., at present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid; willing to mind children or do sewing. Call at No. 234 West 31st st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO SCOTCH PROTestant women as laundress; one as first-class cook; meats, soups, jellies, and pastry; the other as first-class laundress; separate or together; in the City or country; in a private place; no objection to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, preserves, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; makes excellent soups, roasts, preserves, jellies, pastry, &c.; bones and lards, and can make superior bread and biscuit; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for C. C.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as thorough cook; meats, game, fowls, fish, soups, pastries, &c.; gets up nice side dishes; excellent bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; neat and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A DANISH GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; a good cook; makes bread, desserts, side dishes, &c.; a first-class laundress; has four years' reference; keeps her kitchen clean, and is accommodating; understands milk; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REliable young woman, who is a good cook, makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class English cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can get up a company dinner without any help; can take the entire charge of a kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 24 West 51st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable Protestant woman, to cook, wash, and iron, or do general house-work; City or country; first-class reference; good home in preference to high wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 6th av. and 11th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, also pastry and desserts; has best of City references; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 383 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOMAN as first-class plain cook; also, an excellent baker; capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen; no objection to private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 448 West 28th st. for two days.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH good City references; she is a competent and satisfactory cook in everything; willing to go any distance in the country or City. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A MOST EXCELLENT FAMILY COOK; has the best of references; can make nice bread, biscuits, soups, roast, game, larding; keeps her kitchen in order and clean; is agreeable. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN; AN EXCELLENT COOK in every respect; wages moderate; well-recommended; strictly sober, of steady habits. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS THOROUGH cook and an excellent baker; will assist in the coarse washing; is economical in her kitchen; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WITH THE BEST City references, as a first-class cook; is willing, neat, and agreeable. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook and excellent baker; has four years' reference from last place. Can be seen at former employer's, No. 20 West 20th st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK AND good baker; will assist with the washing; best City reference for honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 142 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; has the best City reference. Address A. C., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, ECONOMICAL WOMan as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; best City reference. Call at No. 165 East 28th st., near 3d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent person as cook, excellent washer and ironer in a private family; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 455 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan (from Canada) as first-class cook; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 241 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as good cook, washer, and ironer; is willing and obliging; the best of City reference. Call at No. 204 East 44th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands the business thoroughly; City reference. Address for two days C. B., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands soups, boning, larding, and everything appertaining to cooking; excellent baker; best reference. Call at No. 235 East 28th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble young woman as excellent cook; first-class laundress; willing and obliging; five years' City reference. Call at No. 208 West 35th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS A good plain cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 522 East 13th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 164 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as cook, washer, and ironer; has two years and a half reference from her last place. Call at No. 217 West 35th st., in rear of first-floor.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY GERMAN girls, for City or country; used to all kinds of house-work cooking, &c.; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; one who understands her business; best of reference from the first families in the City. Can be seen at No. 315 East 29th st.

COOK – WAITRESS.—WOULD LIKE TO GO together; have the best of City reference; would go a short distance in the country. Call at 610 2d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK IN A private family; best of reference can be given. Call or address No. 129 West 26th st., in the basement.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS COOK; City or country; good City references. Call at No. 208 West 26th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHly understands her business; soups, desserts, game of all kinds; has the best City references; would go out by the day or week. Call one week at No. 603 8th av., third floor.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, competent girl, with excellent reference from her late employer; is willing and industrious and a good worker. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE, VERY NEAT, and tidy middle-aged woman to cook, wash, and iron, or for general house-work; is of real pleasant disposition and very willing and obliging. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXPERIenced young woman as cook; willing to assist in the washing; is a good baker, &c. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work in a private family; best of City reference. Call at or address No. 75 Madison av.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE, TIDY YOUNG ENGLISH woman as cook and good baker, or do the cooking, washing, and ironing of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 133 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT COOK; IS an excellent baker, &c.; or as first-class laundress; best of references. Can be seen for two days; apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as a first-class cook; no objection to a boarding-house; best of references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to a private boarding-house; excellent baker; best City references. Call at No. 35 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all sorts of soups, jellies, pastry; seven years' best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 165 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMily; good recommendations from last place. Apply for two days, from 10 o'clock, at 448 6th av., top floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN CITY or country, by an experienced woman as cook, washer, and ironer; understands her business; three and a half years' reference. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker to go out by the day, or week, or month, in private families; is a first-class cutter and fitter and stylish trimmer; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; terms moderate; no objections to the country; can be highly recommended. Address for two days No. 349 West 25th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; would go out by the day or take home work; suits made at short notice and moderate prices; best City reference. Call at No. 259 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, colored, would like a few more customers at home, or will go out by the day; has her own machine, and also does all kinds of plain sewing. Address Dress-maker, No. 130 West 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements by the day in private families or take work home; suits made reasonably. Call at No. 107 West 46th st.; ring first bell, left side.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; can do all kinds of family sewing and assist with other work; a home more an object than salary. Call one week at No. 234 East 36th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKer would engage for $1 50 to $2 a day. Address C. J., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS-MAKER WHO wishes to go out by the day or week to do dress-making or plain sewing. Address Miss Matilda Clark, Hunter's Point, Long Island.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—TO go out by the day or take work home. Call all week at No. 509 West 45th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH DRESS-MAKER who has perfect taste; cuts and fits very gracefully any kind of ladies' and children's dresses; will go out by the day; best City references. Address French Dress-maker, No. 182 6th av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements by the day, or would do work at her own home; first-class reference. Call or address M. R., No. 425 West 36th st.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent dress-maker and seamstress desires engagement in a private family by the week or month. Call at fancy store No. 144 East 16th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER WOULD like to make a few engagements to sew by the day in private families. Address No. 345 West 38th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of culture, as housekeeper in City or country; is thoroughly competent to take charge in a widower's family, or where the lady is an invalid or inexperienced; unexceptionable references. Address for one week, Mr. C. N. W., Brooklyn Post Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IS CAPABLE OF TAKING full charge of a house, and would do some sewing; a good home more an object than wages. Address A. E., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A CAPABLE PERson of experience as housekeeper, nurse, or companion to an invalid, or to teach children and sew; good reference; salary less an object than a home in the City. Address S. E. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELSH GIRL FOR general work, or to cook, wash, and iron; is neat in habits and person strictly honest and temperate, and ready at one hour's notice; City or country; can act as chamber-maid or nurse. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO do general house-work; is neat, active, a good plain cook and laundress; has references; is obliging, respectful, and worthy of a comfortable home, which she will try to retain; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH woman; would do the work of a small family, or cook, wash, and iron where she could have her little boy with her; wages no object. Apply at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; best City reference. Address M. C., No. 603 1st av., near 34th st., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK AND COOK, &c.—BY A smart tidy girl to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 226 7th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a small American family; best City reference. Apply for two days at present employer's, No. 305 East 51st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMan as general house-worker; City or country; best of reference as to capability, &c. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, industrious girl, with very satisfactory City reference; City or country. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGH, COMPETENT French Protestant lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; no objection to take charge of one or two children; City reference. Call for two days at No. 135 West 38th st.

LADY'S MAID.—AS LADY'S MAID, THOROUGH hair-dresser, and dress-maker; capable of filling all the duties of a maid. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 West 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, plaiting, puffing, and all kinds of finery; thoroughly understands her business; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th st., second floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as laundress in a first-class family; best City references can be seen. Call for two days at No. 515 West 43d st., between 10th and 11th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, one who understands her business perfectly. Call at No. 488 6th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an industrious, nice young girl, who is a good worker, and well recommended. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor, C. Jacquin's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as laundress in a private family; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 502 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; thoroughly understands her business; best of references. Can be seen at last employer's, No. 30 West 15th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS and assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 228 West 32d st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH woman in a private family; is an excellent hair-dresser and dress-maker; cuts and fits and an excellent seamstress, and can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG Protestant girl; City or country; has first-class City reference; is willing and obliging; at reduced wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; take particular notice of above address.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; can take entire charge of baby from its birth, or take care of grown children and sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 493 8th av., between 34th and 35th sts., second floor.

NURSE, &c.—TO GROWING CHILDREN, OR maid, by an educated young French person; understands every kind of sewing; willing and obliging; good references. Address O. D., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, AGED ABOUT thirty-five, speaking German, as nurse and chamber-maid; is a most beautiful hand-sewer of all kinds; has good references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT YOUNG girl as child's nurse; willing to make herself useful. Apply at St. John's Guild, No. 403 West 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, TIDY, AGREEABLE, PROTestant, North German nurse, well recommended from former employers for her reliability; good sewer; she would have no objection to assist with light chamber-work. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT FRENCH NURSE; highly recommended as to honesty, neatness and kindness to children; good hand sewer; she speaks her language well, with a pure accent, and is altogether a desirable person. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH young woman, (eighteen months in her last place,) as infant's nurse; is a neat seamstress; fond of children; speaks English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A CAPABLE person; is an excellent operator, and kind to children; will assist with chamber-work; highly recommended. Call or address for two days, at present employer's, No. 2 West 50th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL, highly recommended, as nurse and seamstress, for very reduced wages; in the City or country. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av., near the coal office.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT AS INfant's nurse, or capable of doing up-stairs work and waiting; City or country; has the best of references. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., C. Jacquin's.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID, AND TO take care of grown children.—By a young woman, with the best City reference. Call at 228 West 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MONTHLY NURSE, by the month or week; now disengaged; first-class City references. Apply at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young girl as nurse and chamber-maid; willing to make herself useful; or light house-work. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEWING.—BY A YOUNG girl to do plain sewing and to mind children. Call at No. 123 West 40th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse; a baby preferred; can sew well, and has good City references. Call or address 8 West 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, FOR A TRUSTWORTHY Protestant woman, as infant nurse. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 459 West 21st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGlish middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; can also cut and fit children's clothes; best City reference; a family going to Europe preferred; is never sea-sick. Call on or address M. M., No. 314 East 34th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, middle-aged, as nurse; can take entire charge of young children and sew; in a private family; has good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON IN a private family as seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; is a thorough seamstress; understands cutting and fitting all kinds of family work, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, besides being a competent chamber-maid; best City references. Can be seen where she has lived, No. 26 West 39th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A CANADIAN Protestant young woman as seamstress and maid, or the care of grown children; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objections to travel. Call or address for two days No. 65 West 37th st., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-MAKING and all kinds of family sewing; will assist in the care of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Apply at 140 West 17th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A GERMAN SEAMSTRESS would like a few more engagements by the day or week; sews on every machine. Call at No. 239 East 54th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—EMPLOYMENT BY THE DAY; understands all family sewing; operates on Grover & Baker and Willcox & Gibbs machines; will furnish her own machines. Call at 1,025 3d av., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMstress; can cut, fit, and operate on two or three machines. Call at present employer's, No. 105 West 48th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN cut and fit, work by week or month; best references. Call at No. 60 West 36th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY PROTESTant young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver, &c., and is capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City references from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS competent waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; will assist with other work if required; good City reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl, as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; would assist in washing, if required; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 158 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress or to do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; has no objection to going a short distance in the country; has good City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 219 East 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; A THOROughly competent waitress; best City references; neat, willing, and pleasant. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS waitress in a first-class family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 157 West 33d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, the care of silver and the making of all kinds of salads, &c.; is capable of filling a man's place; the best of City references from last employer; City or country. Call at No. 246 West 31st st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A first-class servant as waitress or chamber-maid, or would travel; willing to make herself useful; good reference. Call for two days at No. 67 3d av., corner 11th st., in store.

WAITRESS.—BY A SMART, YOUNG, TIDY GIRL as waitress; she thoroughly understands her business; her manners are pleasing, her references unquestionable and long. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Swedish girl; one year in her last place; has had but two places; is neat, competent, willing; a first-class servant. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands all kinds of dressings; is willing to take entire charge of the silver; seven years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 165 East 28th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress would like a family washing by the week or month. Call on or address S. Biddle, 130 West 26th st.

WASHING.—LADIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S WASHing made up in the neatest manner; would take by the month. Call or address front house No. 136 West 19th st.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to take home washing and ironing or go out by the day; good reference; will do house-cleaning. Call at No. 219 West 32d st. Mrs. Morison.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class butler in a private family; can give several years' very best City reference for honesty, sobriety, and capabilities. Call at No. 203 East 22d st.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT married couple, one child; wife a first-class dress-maker, does all kinds of family sewing, and is also a good cook and baker; both have lived with noble families in Scotland; can take entire charge of a gentleman's stable; City reference; no objections to the country. Address H. J., No. 322 West 43d st., or Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant man just from Canada; has good references from the old country; in the country; can milk; is an accomplished driver; sober and obliging. Call or address for three days, Coachman, at Mr. Henry Tilley's, No. 1,351 Dean st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of fine horses and carriages; excellent driver; obliging and willing to be useful; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 108 West 30th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—ANY GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY REquiring a first-class coachman who has served me faithfully for years, who is a thoroughly competent man, skillful with horses, &c., strictly temperate, and perfectly trustworthy, address G. V., No. 713 7th av., rear building.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY AN ALSACE MAN as coachman, &c.; wife as cook or fine washing, together or separate, and go home at night; very best City reference. Call or address Sur, No. 845 2d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD, RESPONSIBLE, trustworthy Englishman; can give four years' good reference from last employer. Address W. H., No. 239 West 26th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman, janitor, or porter; very best reference given from present employer. Apply between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M., at No. 18 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, RESPECTABLE, AND industrious German; is a first-class man in every respect; understands his business thoroughly; is a careful and safe driver; has the highest recommendation. Address W. A., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or call at last employer's, A. J. Johnson, No. 11 Great Jones st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A single man; is a first-class groom and careful City driver; would be found trustworthy and obliging; can give good City and country references. Can be seen at, or address J. M., No. 485 Hicks st., South Brooklyn, for one week.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; will make himself generally useful; country preferred; good references. Address W. B., No. 38 West 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable married man; has five years' City reference. Call on or address J. W., No. 38 West 18th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH; no family; is a first-class florist and vegetable gardener; has eighteen years' practice; best of City reference. Address J. S. B., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GROOM, OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—By an Englishman of medium size; a thorough groom and good City driver; strictly honest, sober, and industrious, and understands his business in every particular; perfectly willing and obliging. Call or address Coachman, No. 137 West 38th st.

GROOM OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—By an Englishman, of medium size; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; willing to make himself useful; two years' best City reference from late employer. Call or address Coachman, No. 137 West 38th st.

GROOM.—BY A SMART, RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, (Protestant;) good reference can be had from last employer. For further particulars apply to W. H., No. 239 West 26th st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM; THOROughly understands his business; good reference if required. Address W. E., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

STABLE-MAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; IS AN experienced and first-class washer and harness man; is a careful and steady driver, and a first-class man in every respect, and wishes to make himself generally useful. Address P. L., Nos. 43 and 50 East 32d st., Opera stables.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man in any capacity. Address C. D., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WATCHMAN.—GOOD REFERENCE AS TO honesty and sobriety. Address G. W., Box No. 246 *Times* Office.

WAITER—LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCHman and wife in a private family; man as waiter, wife as lady's maid; both very capable and understand perfectly their business; best City references. Address F. A. C., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; has eight years' reference from last place; has no objections to a private boarding-house. Address M. K., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, WITH GOOD City references, as waiter; fully understands his business. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business, and will be well recommended. Address W. H. W., No. 1,262 Broadway.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE, TOgether; the man as first-class waiter and the wife as first-class cook; a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands all kinds of cooking and desserts; best of City reference; City or country. Address for three days L. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS English and fully understands his business; lived several years in England; has good testimonials. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., French Bureau.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; THREE YEARS in his only place; a first-class waiter; single, sober, and of good habits; family to be seen. Call to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXPErience; thoroughly understands his business, and can furnish best City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN WHO CAN give perfect satisfaction as to capability, honesty, and sobriety. Call on or address for two days D. S., No. 132 West 15th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER AND MAchinist to superintend the putting up and running of engines, boilers, &c., in connection with all classes of woolen machinery; parties of position, ability, and unexceptionable character may apply by letter, stating experience and references, to ALEX. T. STEWART & CO.

WANTED FOR YONKERS—A MIDDLE-AGED woman as cook, washer, and ironer; one who understands the care of milk and butter preferred; also, a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at No. 440 Washington st., corner of Desbrosses st., on Tuesday, 7th, between the hours of 11 and 3.

WANTED.—LADIES WHO DESIRE TO EMPLOY their leisure hours at home at a beautiful style of fancy needle-work can send a stamped directed envelope or call personally for SMITH & CO.'S CIRCULAR. The work is liberally paid for. Importers of Berlin Wool, No. 16 West 14th st.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO A FEW MILES IN the country to take care of horses and be generally useful on a place; a good groom, sober and willing to work only need apply; wages, $15 a month. Apply on Wednesday between 11 and 1 o'clock at No. 346 Broadway, Room No. 30.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SHORT DISTANCE out of the City, a young Protestant German girl, speaking some English, to do general house-work without cooking. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. SANDERS' office, with references, No. 49 3d av.

WANTED—FIVE HUNDRED WELL-BUILT MEN, six feet or more in height, to appear in the auxiliary force of Julius Cæsar. Apply on TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 7, at 9:30 o'clock, to JOHN VINCENT, Stage Manager, 6th av. entrance of Booth's Theatre.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, IN A FRENCH flat, a Protestant girl to do house-work; must be a good cook; no washing required; must have good references. Call between 11 and 2 o'clock at the Albany, corner Broadway and 51st st., apartment No. 27.

WANTED—TWO SOBER AND RELIABLE SINGLE women, one to do general cleaning and the other to do chamber-work. Apply at GRANT HOUSE, No. 48 New-Bowery.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK and to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply from 9 to 2 P. M. Tuesday, at No. 4 East 47th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE THAT has lived in a Jewish family preferred. Call between 9 and 1 at No. 17 West 57th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress, one who understands her duties. Apply at No. 386 5th av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ICE BUSINESS—$50,000.

Parties having extraordinary facilities in the wholesale supply of ice for this market and for shipping, will sell a minor interest or a majority with control to business men of good standing. Interest for sale—any part of $50,000. The profitable character of business in this staple is well known to those who have been heretofore interested in it. References exchanged. Principals only need apply.
ISAAC L. MILLER,
Continental Insurance Building,
No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 55.

OFFICE OF METROPOLITAN COLLAR COMPANY,
Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ENTIRE STOCK AND MACHINERY of the above company, together with the business good-will of the company, for sale. This is one of the best appointed factories for the manufacture of paper collars and cuffs in the world; the machinery is perfect, and has a capacity of making 350,000 collars per day, and can be put in operation in one hour; will be sold in one lot, for cash or its equivalent only. Apply to B. H. BALDWIN, Receiver.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $15,000, to join in a well-established wool and leather business; pays a good profit; the money secured by real estate; best City references given and required. Address D. C., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000, TO HAVE the whole control of a well established manufacturing business; principles only treated with. Address RELIABLE, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NORMAN G. KELLOGG and JOHN A. WOODRUFF, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the eighteenth day of December, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, the Register of said court in bankruptcy, in charge of the above-entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for the purpose mentioned in sections 5,092, 5,093, 5,096, 5,099, 5,100, and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy;" that I have filed my final account and report as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupts with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of said section 5,096.—Dated this 4th day December, A. D. 1875.
CHARLES H. HYDE, Assignee,
No. 33 Spruce st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY. – IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of COLLINS L. BALCH, bankrupt. — Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by COLLINS L. BALCH, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of December, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of November, 1875.
n23-law3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for carpenter's work and materials to be furnished for the Male and Female Grammar Departments of Grammar School No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove sts.

Sealed proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the desks and seats for four classrooms for the school above named.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
DAVID M. EARLE,
E. DENNISON, M. D.,
HENRY DAYTON,
WILLIAM H. ELY,
Board of School Trustees, Ninth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1875.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received until Feb. 1, 1876, by the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, at their office, No. 21 Water st., Brooklyn, N. Y., for the manufacture and delivery of 122 tons of cast-steel wire rope, required for the erection of the temporary foot-bridge, cradle cables, and other appliances necessary for the construction of the main cables of the East River Suspension Bridge.

Printed specifications, together with any other information in regard to these ropes, may be obtained from the Secretary of the board, or of the Chief Engineer, W. A. ROEBLING.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN S. DE HART, of the City of New-Brunswick, County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Nov. 29, A. D. 1875. JOHN F. MITCHELL.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, baggage, &c., in separate rooms, at lowest rates; buildings have every convenience, elevator, watchman; furniture boxed and shipped in best and cheapest manner. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

SPARKLING BRANDY.

STEPHEN VON MOERS, No. 378 Pearl st., sole agent for the celebrated Liqueur Mousseuse of M. Durozier & Co.'s Cognac Crimant Imperiale.

FURNITURE.

MARBLE-TOP TABLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—A few elegant solid walnut marble-top tables at half price at the Misfit Carpet Store, No. 112 Fulton st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES, AND SLEIGH BELLS,
In large variety and grades.
W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS.
Prices greatly reduced.
HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS. – 300 CARriages, comprising glass front Berlin landaus, landaulets, coupés, depot wagons, ladies' phaetons, &c.; second-hand carriages must be sold for the best price offered previous to closing. HAM, No. 10 East 4th st.

A HORSE FOR SALE.—ADDRESS C. E., BOX No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SLEIGH FOR SALE—TWO SEATS, HANDSOME, and but little used. Apply at private stable, No. 10 East 27th st., before 10 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts. as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:55, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 21, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
ESS. WHITE ROSE, WOOD VIOLET and STEPHANOTIS, EAU DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER.
PRIZE MEDAL—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA.
Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the States.
J. & E. ATKINSON
No. 24 Old Bond st., London.
Sole agents in New-York, ARNOLD & McNARY.
"The genuine guaranteed by trade marks."

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

ANY ONE WISHING TO DISPOSE OF A handsome camel's hair shawl at a reduced price may address W., Box No. 33 Post Office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA....WED., Dec. 8 | *RUSSIA......WED., Dec. 22
JAVA.........WED., Dec. 15 | CHINA.........WED., Dec. 29

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, 8th December, 1875.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC..............SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
CELTIC...............SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at —
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

REMOVAL.—ON TUESDAY, DEC. 14, THE OFfices of the White Star Line will be transferred to No. 37 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Dec. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA..................Thursday, Dec. 30
STATE OF INDIANA...................Thursday, Jan. 13

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO.......................Dec. 7, at 12, noon.
DAKOTA....................Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN...............Dec. 21, at 12, noon.
WYOMING..................Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....................Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA..................Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 3 P. M. FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEORGIA.....................WEDNESDAY..........DEC. 8
CHAMPION..................SATURDAY..............DEC. 11

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green, Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, Gen. Agent, 317 B'way.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

AMERICA.....Sat., Dec. 11 | DEUTSCHLAND.....Dec. 25
ODER..........Sat., Dec. 18 | SALIER.........Wed., Jan. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.......................................$100 gold
Second cabin.......................................60 gold
Steerage...30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI:
ANDES..Dec. 4

FOR KINGSTON, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS...Dec. 8

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
CLARIBEL...................................Dec. 18

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..Saturday, Jan. 1, 1876, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL............Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..................................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE...$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND..................Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 2:30 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Dec. 11, 3 P. M. | Egypt, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.
England, Dec. 18, 9 A. M. | Helvetia, Jan. 1, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

OTHELLO...........Dec. 18 | HINDOO..................Jan. 15
COLOMBO............Jan. 1 | NAVARINO..............Jan. 29

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA...............SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.
BOLIVIA................SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES,
AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO..........................Dec. 15, noon
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN.
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC.....................................Jan. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS.
CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO..................Monday, Dec. 6
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT PLYMOUTH, GREAT BRITAIN.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sanglier.........................Saturday, Dec. 11
*PEREIRE, Danre..............................Saturday, Dec. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between
PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and
Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

ILLINOIS...............Nov. 18 | *KENILWORTH........Dec. 9
*LORD CLIVE........Nov. 25 | INDIANA................Dec. 16
OHIO......................Dec. 2 | PENNSYLVANIA.......Dec. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..............................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..............................22 50
First-class passage to Augusta...................................20 00
First-class to Albany...22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA...............................Tuesday, Dec. 7
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.......................Thursday, Dec. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK........................Thursday, Dec. 16

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA..............................Tuesday, Dec. 7

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.......................................TUESDAY, Dec. 14
CRESCENT CITY...............................THURSDAY, Dec. 23

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR KINGSTON, (JAMAICA,) SAVANILLA, &c.

Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M., for the above-named ports.

For passage, freight, and all other information, apply at office on pier foot of Canal st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON OR REGISTERED,

Due 1896.

FOR SALE BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

NEWARK CITY SEVENS,
JERSEY CITY SEVENS,
ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA, AND TERRE HAUTE FIRSTS,
And all good railroad and municipal bonds,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 37 WILLIAM ST.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed on the 4th inst. and reopen Jan. 6, proximo.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY,
Nos. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of Directors, will be held on TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 10 and reopened Dec. 15. WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 287 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CORNELIUS DOREMUS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors and three inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 8th day of December next, the polls being open from 12 to 1 o'clock. JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

WANTED—NO BONUS PAID—$30,000 ON MORTgage on improved real estate in Hoboken, permently occupied, and worth $75,000; ground cost $30,000; substantial brick buildings, built 1874; insured for $20,000. Direct Post Office Box No. 100, Hoboken.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TO LOAN—ON MORTGAGE ON CITY PROPERTY, $2,500, $3,500, $5,000, and $9,000.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

Is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.
72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV., and NO. 1,294 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS,
ICE CREAM,
13 Bible House, opposite Cooper Institute, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TURKISH CARPETS AND RUGS IN VARIOUS SIZES, THE HANDSOMEST IN DESIGNS AND COLORINGS YET IMPORTED.

ALSO, A LARGE INVOICE OF AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, WILTONS, CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, TAPESTRIES AND FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, QUITE NEW PATTERNS, AT SPECIAL PRICES.

THEY ALSO OFFER A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF REAL AXMINSTER CARPETS IN ONE PIECE, VARIOUS SIZES, OF THE VERY BEST QUALITIES, AT ABOUT ONE-HALF PRESENT ORDERING PRICES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING, HOUSEFURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS. AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have PURCHASED, under UNUSUALLY FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES, another LARGE INVOICE of LYONS BLACK SILKS, Which will be sold at $1 75 and $2 per yard; good value for $2 25 and $2 50.

ALSO,

COLORED FAILLE SILKS, WIDE; BEST LYONS MAKE; IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE COLORS; price, $1 75 and $2; cheap at $2 50 and $2 75.

The ABOVE, in ADDITION to the PRESENT STOCK on hand, WILL MAKE the LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and MOST IMPORTANT ASSORTMENT to be found in the City.

PLEASE CALL, EXAMINE, AND COMPARE.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE INVOICE OF BONNET CACHEMIRE PARFAIT BLACK SILKS, MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY for their RETAIL TRADE; UNSURPASSED for BRILLIANCY and DURABILITY by any other make imported.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,

CACHEMIRE FINISH,

At 85c., 95c., $1 15, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $1 89, $2, $2 25, $2 45, $2 75, $2 95 per yard.

BRANDS { GUINET'S, BONNAY'S.

☞ ASK AT THE SILK COUNTER TO LOOK AT THEM. YOU WILL

BE ASTONISHED.

BLACK SILK BONNET VELVETS,

CHEAPER THAN AT ANY TIME

SINCE 1857.

57 PIECES AT..........$1 25
75 PIECES AT..........$1 50
80 PIECES AT..........$1 75
65 PIECES AT..........$2 00
70 PIECES AT..........$2 25
45 PIECES AT..........$2 50
THESE ARE ALL OF THE FINEST FINISH AND COLORS, FROM 75 CTS. TO $1 PER YARD BELOW LAST WEEK'S PRICES.

ABOUT 20 PIECES MORE OF THE

$3 CROWN VELVET

LEFT. ATTENTION AND EXAMINATION SOLICITED.

LADIES' OVERDRESSES AND SUITS.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN WALKING JACKETS, SILK SUITS, &c., &c., MANUFACTURED OF DESIRABLE MATERIALS,
AT - - - $6 50
AT - - - $8 00
AT - - - $10 00
UP TO - - $60 00

GREAT REDUCTION.

BOYS' SUITS, BOYS' OVERCOATS, $2 25, $2 75, $3, $4, $5, UP.

DON'T FORGET

TO EXAMINE OUR FUR SACQUES, MUFFS, AND BOAS. ALSO, FUR TRIMMINGS. IT WILL REPAY YOU AMPLY.

WITHOUT DOUBT

BEST FOR THE MONEY IN THIS CITY.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.,

NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

ANDREWS' PATENT ELEVATORS CONSTANTLY RUNNING ON THE EAST AND WEST SIDES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT, CONNECTING WITH OUR FIVE FLOORS.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF

BLACK CASHMERE SILKS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FORMER PRICE $2 50, NOW $2.
FORMER PRICE $2, NOW $1 50.
BLACK SILKS AT $1, WORTH $1 25.
ALSO,

Full lines of COLORED SILKS, at $1, $1 25, and $1 50 to $4 per yard.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH

AND OTHER

DRESS GOODS

AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.
Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

DANCING.

DOUBLE GLIDE

The New Dance.

Full description just published by ALLEN DODWORTH, No. 212 5th av. Copy sent by mail for 25 cents.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

OUR

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

is now fully stocked with

FRENCH AND NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
AND
SILK CURTAIN MATERIALS,
WINDOW SHADES, HOLLANDS, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,

WITH THE BEST FACILITIES FOR MAKING, IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER, AT SHORT NOTICE.

LINENS, DOMESTICS
AND
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

TABLECLOTHS AND TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COMFORTERS, AND ALL THE BEST QUALITIES OF HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS AND DOMESTICS IN COMPLETE ASSORTMENT AT SATISFACTORY PRICES.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.,
Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

LORD & TAYLOR.

LADIES' SUITS AND OVERDRESSES.

A LARGE LOT OF OVERDRESSES IN ALL THE LEADING POPULAR MATERIALS at $8, $9 50, $10, $11 50, $13, $14, $15, $18, $19 50.

FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN WALKING JACKETS AT $9, $10, $11, $12, $14, $16, $20.

BLACK SILK SUITS AT $40, $50, and $60.

BLACK SILK DRESS, WITH CAMEL'S HAIR OVERDRESS, $65 FOR THE SUIT.

SAME, WITH BLACK CASHMERE OVERDRESS, $55 FOR THE SUIT.

CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS, complete, and BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, at $30.

ALL TRIMMED IN THE NEWEST STYLES.

ALSO,

MISSES' AND BOYS' SUITS, FROM TWO YEARS OLD UPWARD, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

FURS.

A full line of ALASKA and SHETLAND SEAL SACQUES from 24 to 36 inch.

Full size SEAL SACQUES, $92, $98, and $110.

Fine ALASKA SEAL MUFF and BOA, $18, $20, and $22.

Good MINK MUFF and BOA, $18 to $20.

Choice BLACK MARTEN MUFF and BOA, $12 to $15.

Handsome BLACK LYNX MUFF and BOA, $15, worth $20.

Fur-lined SACQUES and CIRCULARS at POPULAR PRICES.

SILK CLOAKS, FUR-LINED, A SPECIALTY. ELEGANT and at LOW PRICES.

FUR TRIMMINGS, in GREAT VARIETY, from 50 cents to $12 a yard.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.
Only one block west of Fourth avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery,

LORD & TAYLOR.

SHAWLS

IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM A $1,000 INDIA TO A $2 WRAP.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

UNDERWEAR

ELEGANT AND IMMENSE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE UNDERWEAR, CLOSING OUT AT AND UNDER COST.

FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

The celebrated COURVOISIER KID GLOVE, In all the FASHIONABLE SHADES.

Ladies' DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, GIMPS, BRAIDS, FEATHER TRIMMINGS, OSTRICH BANDS for EVENING DRESSES. All at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

SEAL-SKIN AND RUSSIA LEATHER SATCHELS, POCKET-BOOKS, DRESSING AND CARD CASES, FANS IN GREAT VARIETY.

IVORY-HANDLED TWILLED-SILK UMBRELLAS.

1,000 DOZ. FRENCH INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS AT 25c. EACH, WORTH 50c.

ALSO,

TAPE-BORDERED AND HEMSTITCHED HANDK'CH'FS. PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SETS.

NOTTINGHAM, APPLIQUE, and GUIPURE TIDIES and LACES AND EMBROIDERIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

AT

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.
Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

AUCTION NOTICE.

H. B. HERTS & SONS,
AUCTIONEERS.

PEREMPTORY SALE

OF

CABINET FURNITURE

ON

MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,

DEC. 6, 7, AND 8,
AT 10:30 O'CLOCK

AT THE WAREROOMS OF

IRVING & SON,

Nos. 204, 206, and 208 E. 27th st.,

comprising their ENTIRE STOCK of rich and plain

CABINET FURNITURE,

WHICH WILL BE CLOSED OUT, POSITIVELY WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, PRIOR TO CONTEMPLATED CHANGES IN THEIR BUSINESS THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT.

THE STOCK EMBRACES EVERY VARIETY OF PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, THE QUALITY OF WHICH IS TOO WELL KNOWN TO NEED ANY COMMENT, AFFORDING A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PARTIES IN NEED OF REALLY GOOD FURNITURE.

CATALOGUES WILL BE READY AND GOODS ON EXHIBITION ON SATURDAY AT THE WAREROOMS IN EAST 27TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.

MILLINERY.

AT MARIE TILMANN & CO.'S, OF PARIS.

Importers of Fine Millinery, (successors to Mme. A. Michel,) No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., exposition of Winter Millinery from Virot, Tuvee, and Parisot, by "La France."

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
NOS. 20 AND 22 EAST 35TH ST.,
has two large rooms, with dressing-rooms, and front hall room, all connecting, on third floor, to let, with or without private table.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 213 NEAR BROADWAY.—A refined private family offers a home of comfort and elegance to families or single gentlemen, with board, at moderate rates. References exchanged.

A WIDOW LADY AND DAUGHTER WISH pleasant furnished room with board, between 33d and 14th sts., west of 4th av.; terms not to exceed $60 a month, including fuel and gas; good references given and expected. Address Box No. 3,213 Post Office.

A VERY PLEASANT SECOND-STORY room, with extension, to rent, with first-class board, to two gentlemen with unexceptionable references, at $20. Address Post Office Box No. 3,345, for two days.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE, NO. 206.—Elegant parlor and bedroom for gentleman and wife, second story, with first-class board and appointments; location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—ELEGANT PARLORS on 2d floor of English basement house, three rooms communicating; exclusive bath, ample wardrobes; private table if preferred; also one large room, floor above. Terms moderate.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOMS TO RENT, with board; also other rooms, en suite or singly; references exchanged. Apply at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—BRIGHT, NEWLY furnished and painted front rooms, third and fourth floors; table and appointments first class; house 28 feet wide. References required.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished room to let, with board; house first-class and good table; can have three connecting rooms on third floor; also one room on second floor.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—TWO HANDSOME suites of rooms, with or without private table; terms low to suitable parties; also, upper rooms, with board; references.

NO. 81 5TH AV., ONE DOOR BELOW 16th st., M. E. GAGE.—One large and two small rooms, second floor, with board; one room, fourth floor; references.

MRS. CAMP AND MISS ANDREWS,
NO. 1 WEST 38TH ST.,
have one suite and one single room to offer, with board.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM GRAMERCY PARK—Two large, light, and unusually pleasant rooms, second story, front; private table if preferred; references.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegantly-furnished second floor; southern exposure. Also, a large room and hall-room on fourth floor, with board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, (MADISON PARK.)—Second floor, with or without private table; also, parlor and bedroom and single room; house first-class.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

FIFTH AV., NO. 349.—A COMMODIOUS SUITE of front rooms, with or without private table; also, one desirable room for gentlemen; appointments first class.

MURRAY HILL.

At No. 13 Park av., between 34th and 35th sts., a neatly furnished and very pleasant front room, to let with board; references.

SECOND FLOOR—FOUR LIGHT ROOMS, BATH, private table, with parlor on first floor, elegantly located on 5th av. Apply for (reference) at No. 588 6th av., E. A. DAILEY.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.—Good accommodations, with board, for good-class families, at moderate price; small tables; table d'hote. H. LEFLER.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109, EAST. Desirable suite of rooms to let. Also, hall rooms, with board.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A handsomely-furnished parlor floor to let, with or without board; references.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; house and table first-class; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen, with board, at reasonable prices.

NO. 145 WEST 44TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with first-class board for families or single gentlemen; reference.

NO. 47 EAST 28TH ST.—LARGE HALL ROOM, second floor; also double room, third floor, to let with board

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 18 EAST 47TH ST.—A LARGE, HANDsomely furnished front room, with alcove, to rent to one or two gentlemen, either with or without board.

NO. 37 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable suites for families, with or without private table.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR, front, with board; also room on fourth floor, at Mrs. EATON'S, No. 14 5th av.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—An elegant suite of rooms on parlor floor, with private table; references.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board for families and gentlemen; moderate prices.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE SUPERIOR SUITE of apartments, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 31 MADISON AV.—MME. ROBINSON HAS pleasant apartments for families or gentlemen; table boarders also accommodated.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—LARGE HANDSOME room, second floor, southern exposure; terms moderate. No. 150 West 34th st.

LARGE, SUNNY HALL-ROOM TO LET, with board; best references given and required. No. 17 West 37th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—VERY PLEASANT SUITE on second floor; private table; also rooms for gentlemen. Reference.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, ELEGANT SUITES OF rooms; also single rooms. No. 119 East 23d st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, with private table; sunny exposure.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRAble rooms, with or without private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 330.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms to let, with private table.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON AV.—ROOMS TO rent, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF THREE adults and one child, eight years; location between 30th and 40th sts.; will require two double rooms; private family preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., W. H. O., Norwood, Bergen County, N. J.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF TWO, OCCUPYING their own residence, desire to rent comfortably furnished apartments to respectable gentlemen; the house has all the requirements of a refined home. No. 230 East 23d st.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY offer three large, handsome rooms, communicating, second floor, exclusive; bath, ample wardrobes; also large room, third floor; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A HANDSOMEly-furnished suite of apartments in first-class house, near St. Cloud Hotel; ample closet. No. 140 West 42d st.

AN ELEGANT ROOM TO RENT TO A GENTLEMAN, without board, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address D. S., Station D.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS on first floor; also, second-story front room; references.

TO LET—AN OFFICE, SUITABLE FOR A PHYSIcian; unfurnished; No. 29 East 28th st. Also, furnished rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 28 EAST 22D ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom on first floor; also one room on second floor, for gentlemen; reference.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—TO LET, FURNISHED rooms, without board, two very desirable ones on second floor, one on third, and two on fourth

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Now open; the most delightful climate in the world; steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every ten days and make the trip in two days. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 212 Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1875.
MOSES LAZARUS and JACOB H. LAZARUS,
Executors of ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, deceased.
n23-1awGm1u*

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLEized Mantels. Finest selection of Marble Mantels; all qualities; modern designs. Turning for the trade at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. CASTE.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Commences 8 o'clock. Terminates 10:40.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
DEC. 7 AND 8,
LAST TWO REPRESENTATIONS
of Robertson's most perfect work,
CASTE,

Characters by Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,
reappearance of Mr. JOHN GILBERT, when will be presented with the same care and completeness that has characterized all former productions at this theatre, the celebrated four-act comedy, adapted by Horace Wigan, Esq., entitled
BOSOM FRIENDS,
the cast of which will include
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT,
Mr. E. ARNOTT, (by the kind permission of Messrs.
Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Shook & Palmer,)
Mr. W. HERBERT, C. A. STEVENSON,
Miss ADA DYAS, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND,
Miss GERALDINE MAYS, Mme. PONISI,
Miss BLAISDELL, and Miss THORNTON.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MEG MERRILES.

JARRETT & PALMER..............Lessees and Managers
Engagement of the distinguished tragedienne, Mrs.
EMMA WALLER,
for THIS WEEK ONLY, who will give her startling impersonation of
MEG MERRILES,
in Terry's dramatization of Sir Walter Scott's thrilling romance of
GUY MANNERING,
produced with magnificent scenery, a powerful cast, and ALL OF SIR HENRY BISHOP'S ORIGINAL MUSIC.
The foremost impersonators of Irish peasant life, Mr. and Mrs.
BARNEY WILLIAMS,
will appear next MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, in the grand drama the
CONNIE SOOGAH.

*** Sale of seats for Mrs. WALLER'S NIGHTS now begun. The tickets for Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS' performances will be ready on THURSDAY of the present week.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FECHTER

Commencing 7:45. Carriages 10:40.
LAST NIGHTS OF FECHTER in NO THOROUGHFARE.
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW NIGHT.
Mr. CHARLES FECHTER,
for the last times in his original character, Rischenbach, (Obenreizer,) in Charles Dicken's Christmas Story, L'ABIME, NO THOROUGHFARE.
THURSDAY, Dec. 9, MR. CH. FECHTER will appear in his original character of ARMAND DUVAL, in Alexander Dumas' world renowned Comedy,
LA DAME AUX CAMELLIAS, (CAMILLE,)
JULIETTE CLARENCE as MARGUERITE GAUTIER.
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.
Saturday Evening, Dec. 11, 20th Subscription Night,
BENEFIT OF MLLE. JULIETTE CLARENCE.
First performance of the great Parisian success,
LA MAITRESSE LEGITIME.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Last nights of Byron's London comedy,

OUR BOYS.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, first production of an entirely new drama by the author of "Divorce," "Under the Gas-light," "The Big Bonanza," and entitled, PIQUE! A PLAY OF TO-DAY!

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY and 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........................Proprietor and Manager
MONDAY, Dec. 6, and every Evening and Matinees.
Miss JULIA MATHEWS, Miss MILLIE COOK,
Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT, Mr. CHARLES WHITE,
And the entire Company of Star Artists in a new bill.
First time of the Ethiopian sketch, entitled
ST. LOUIS TO NEW-ORLEANS.
Barney and Rickey's new sketch,
MIKE, THE DRUMMER BOY.
And the beautiful musical farce, entitled
THE DEAD SHOT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SALE

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA,
Under the auspices of the
SOCIETY OF EARNEST WORKERS FOR CHINA,
Will be held in the
Sunday-school Rooms of the First Presbyterian Church,
in 11th st., near 5th av.,
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 8th and 9th December, opening at 11 A. M. and closing at 10 P. M.
CHINESE, JAPANESE, and ITALIAN GOODS, imported by the Society, for sale.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR

in aid of the
MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,
is now open at
GILMORE'S GARDEN,
between Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts.
GILMORE'S BAND in attendance.
E. B. HART,
Chairman Executive Committee.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONS.
Evenings, 8 o'clock.
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Matinées, 2 o'clock.
Entire change of programme.
New Ballets, new Sketches, new Dances, new Faces.
MELANGE DE FASCINATION.
Forty artists in a grand pot-pourri of Song, Dance, Musical, Gymnastic, and Dramatic Varieties, Sensational Satire, Vassar Outdoue, and Bed-room Troubles.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.

BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.
Increased attractions EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, at 2 o'clock.
FOY SISTERS, J. W. McANDREWS, FRENCH TWIN-SISTERS, ELLA SHELDON, BOBBY and ALICE DAILY.
LOTS OF FUN. NO VULGARITY.

LECTURES.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle, 6th av. and 34th st. Lectures profusely illustrated by photographic views.

First Lecture, Dec. 7—Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D.: "Southern Palestine: From Jaffa to Bethlehem, the Jordan, and Jerusalem."

Second Lecture, Dec. 9—Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D.: "Jerusalem: the Holy City and Environs, the Temple-site and Gathsemane."

Third Lecture, Dec. 14—Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D.: "Northern Palestine: From Shechem to the Sea of Galilee, Nazareth, Tyre, and Damascus."

Fourth Lecture, Dec. 16—Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D.: "Scotland: Edinburgh, Melrose, and the Trosachs; Ayrshire and Abbotsford."

Commencing at 7:45 P. M.

Single admission, 50 cents. Course tickets, $1 50.

Children under fourteen, half price.

Reserved seats for each lecture, 25 cents extra, to be secured at the Reading-room, No. 304 4th av.

Tickets also for sale at Randolph's and Gurley's, (4th av. and 23d st.)

LECTURES FOR OUR NEIGHBORHOOD at Charlier's Chapel, No. 107 West 58th st., every TUESDAY, at 8 P. M. No. 2, Dec. 7, on PHOTOGRAPHY, with experiments.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

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(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

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Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

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No. 5 East 22d st., corner Broadway.

Steadfast patrons a fair test of a school. One-fourth of present patrons have been such five years or more. Only good boys desired. Many have entered.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

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FAMILIES DESIRING COLLEGE PREPARAtion for their sons can make reasonable engagements with superior tutors from any college, by calling on J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond st.

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MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with reliable teachers, governesses, and tutors, resident or visiting; information given of good schools; French, German, and Italian spoken. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

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UNION SQUARE THEATRE,

BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.
SHERIDAN SHOOK...Proprietor
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EVERY NIGHT,
ROSE MICHEL,

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.

Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian, (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11,
FOURTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES

SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT TYSON'S
New THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, under Windsor Hotel.

PARK THEATRE. MIGHTY DOLLAR.

FAREWELL NIGHTS.
THIS MONDAY LAST NIGHT BUT EIGHT
of the
MIGHTY DOLLAR
and
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
Seize the golden hours ere they fly
Laughter holding both her sides.

ON FRIDAY, 10TH,
MR. W. J. FLORENCE,
the genius of mirth, takes his
FIRST AND ONLY BENEFIT
this season. Box book now open.

SATURDAY NEXT, LAST MIGHTY DOLLAR MATINEE

MONDAY, 13TH, THE 100TH NIGHT.

SPECIAL.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 18,
after careful preparation, the collaborated melodrama,
CRUCIBLE.
ACT I.—INGREDIENTS.
ACT II.—FUSING.
ACT III.—WHITE HEAT.
ACT IV.—METAL.

SEATS SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

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EXTRA SEASON
OF EIGHT NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.
Director.......................................AD. NEUENDORFF
Commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, when will be presented, with new scenery, new costumes, increased chorus and orchestra, Richard Wagner's grand romantic opera, in three acts,
LOHENGRIN.
WACHTEL (first time in America) as......LOHENGRIN
FRIDAY, DEC. 17,
LOHENGRIN.
SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE.

Sale of seats commences THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 9 A. M., at box-office of Academy of Music, and No. 114 Broadway. Scale of prices: General admission, $1; reserved seats, $2 and $3; admission family circle, 50 cents; reserved seats do., 50 cents extra.

PROCTOR

Will give a course of FIVE LECTURES
at STEINWAY HALL, as follows:
Dec. 13—The Birth and Growth of Worlds.
Dec. 17—The Life and Death of Worlds.
Dec. 21—Other Worlds than Ours.
Jan. 5—Other Suns than Ours.
Jan. 7—The Great Mysteries of the Universe.

These Lectures will be BRILLIANTLY ILLUSTRATED.
Reserved seat tickets for the COURSE......................$3

Now on sale at the office of the AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Room No. 26 Cooper Institute. P. S.—This course will be given also at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Dec. 14, 16, 20, and Jan. 4 and 10. TICKETS now on sale at CHANDLER'S, Montague st., Brooklyn.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, DEC. 7,
Miss CHARLOTTE CHURCH, Soprano.
First Concert, assisted by the following artists:
Miss ANNA BULKLEY, Contralto.
Mr. A. WILKIE, Tenor.
Mr. A. SOHST, Baritone.
Mr. F. CARRI, Violinist.
Mr. I. N. PATTISON, Pianist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.
Tickets, $2. For sale at the music stores.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 11,
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
Mr. G. F. ROWE
AS
WILKINS MICAWBER,
IN
LITTLE EM'LY.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
FIRST WEEK OF { THE NEW CENTENNIAL. THE NEW CENTENNIAL.
LIFE UP TOWN, TALENT ON A BUST, &c.
Seats secured. MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2.

THE
May be seen from 1 to 4 P. M.
OF COLOSSEUM. PARIS.
and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.
SIEGE

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Every evening and Tuesday and Friday Matinée. Ald. GUS WILLIAMS, SAM DEVERE, and all of TONY PASTOR'S STAR COMPANY.

AN OCCULT PHENOMENON.—A PIANOforte moves without PHYSICAL FORCE, displaying INVISIBLE INTELLIGENCE, by Mrs. M. I. C. YOUNGS, of Washington. Demonstrations TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. Every day at 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. No. 131 4th av., near 13th st.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE...Manager
BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA
IN A NEW PROGRAMME.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

FINE ARTS.

C. T. HOOPER,

NO. 76 NASSAU ST., NEAR JOHN ST.
WORKS OF ART FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FINE ENGRAVINGS,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
Received as soon as published.

MAKART'S GREAT PAINTINGS,
ABUNDANTIA,
At KURTZ'S ART GALLERY, Madison square.
Admission, 25 cents.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec'y. NATHAN C. ELY, Pres't.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Esq., will read a paper on THE PROGRESS OF NEW-YORK IN A CENTURY, 1776-1876. ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE UNION PREACHING SERVICES IN connection with the up-town noon prayer-meeting, will be continued during the present week in Dr. Tyng's Church, Madison av. and 42d st., EVERY EVENING, (except Saturday,) at 8 o'clock. Rev. J. S. Kennard will preach to-night.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD-TAbles, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 3d day of January next.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 18, 1875, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 4, 1876.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, MD.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 47,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS DAY declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on and after 3d January prox.

Transfer book will be closed from 23d to 31st inst., both inclusive. J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF HAVING AN overcoat, suit, or pantaloons made up in a stylish manner and at a moderate price are invited to call upon FOX BROTHERS, tailors, No. 58 West 4th st., (Washington square.) Their stock of goods consists of the best imported woolens, &c.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1876 AND DAILY JOURNALS from 25 cents to $3. Blank Books, Stationery, and Printing, all kinds at low price. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 FULTON ST.—Special attention given to ordered work

TWEED'S FLIGHT.

NO CLUE TO HIS WHEREABOUTS.

PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE ESCAPE—ACTION OF THE POLICE AND OTHER AUTHORITIES—FALSE REPORTS CONCERNING WARDEN DUNHAM AND THE SHERIFF.

The escape of William M. Tweed from the custody of the Sheriff was the absorbing topic of discussion among all classes of people in this City yesterday. Some persons indulged themselves, with conjectures that he had not left the City at all, and there is some little reason, based upon a casual remark of an official connected with the Police Board, to believe that a portion of the detective force was working upon this assumption. No reliable clue of any description was obtained yesterday, however. An old friend of Tweed, one who still continues to bear friendship toward him, and in all probability has good means of knowing of the direction of his flight, informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that Tweed would not be heard from before a week or perhaps ten days. After the speculation about Tweed himself, Sheriff Conner figures next in prominence. There are but two methods in which the Sheriff can be held to accountability. First, the Governor has power to suspend him from the exercise of his functions, and this he may do summarily, pending an inquiry into charges which the Governor may himself prefer against the Sheriff, or which he may have done by some official, or even a citizen. On these charges the Sheriff will be entitled to eight days' notice to give him time to answer. The Governor may designate a Judge of the Supreme Court or a County Judge, or he may appoint a special Commissioner to take the testimony on the charges and specifications, and upon the finding of this Judge or Commissioner his final action as to removal or acquittal would be based. The second public remedy—that of the liability of the Sheriff upon Tweed's bail—is by no means a summary one. In the first place, no action whatever can be taken until judgment is first obtained against Tweed in the civil suit. Then the tedium of an appeal may, perhaps, be resorted to. If judgment should be affirmed, then would follow the routine of execution against Tweed's property to satisfy the judgment; that being returned "unsatisfied," attachment against Tweed's person would follow. This, after due time, would be returned "not found," and then would come a suit against the Sheriff on the bail, with attendant circumlocutory delays. In the event of the Governor removing the Sheriff from office the Under Sheriff would, if himself unaffected by the delinquency of his superior, succeed to the Shrievalty. Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Conner suspended Warden Dunham, and later there were reports that Dunham had himself fled the City. Next it was asserted that the Governor had already suspended the Sheriff, but these two last reports were incorrect. Keeper Hagan, who, with Warden Dunham, accompanied Tweed on his ride on Saturday, was summoned before the Grand Jury yesterday and made a statement to that body of the facts connected with Tweed's escape. It is understood that nothing new was developed. Mr. Dunham, and probably Sheriff Conner, will appear before them to-day.

Among other matters of minor importance it may be stated that the landau in which Tweed left the prison was taken from the livery-stable at about 11:50 o'clock A. M. and returned about 8 o'clock P. M. Warden Dunham spent some time in an unsuccessful effort to discover the driver of the vehicle in which it is supposed Tweed left his residence when he eluded his keepers. The bondsmen of the Sheriff on his official bond of $20,000 are ex-Commissioner Benjamin F. Manierre and David W. Bruce, each surety justifying in the amount of the bond. The report that Tweed and his party dined at the Claremont Hotel, at King's Bridge on Saturday, is denied by the proprietor of that establishment. Tweed, with three other persons, did take dinner there two weeks ago to-day and that is said to be the only occasion on which he was at the hotel.

SHERIFF CONNER'S SEARCH.

HIS MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY—HOW FAR HE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ESCAPE OF TWEED—HIS UNDERSTANDING OF THE LAW.

Sheriff Conner was engaged all of yesterday in searching for William M. Tweed. Early in the day a TIMES reporter called at the Sheriff's office and found him engaged in conversation with four persons. Just then a clerk entered the room and handed the Sheriff a sealed envelope containing a note from the Superintendent of the Brooklyn Police. The Sheriff tore it open and after reading the contents handed it to the others. The party then hastily prepared to leave the room, the Sheriff requesting the reporter to meet him at a later hour in the afternoon. The gentlemen closeted with the Sheriff were Allan Pinkerton, George C. Bangs, Superintendent of Pinkerton's Detective Agency, Major Quincy, the Order of Arrest Clerk, and a gentleman whose name was not known. The party after leaving the Sheriff's office crossed the East River at Fulton Ferry, and were in Brooklyn some time. It was after 5 o'clock in the evening when the Sheriff returned to his office. Then an interview was had with him, and the following information was elicited: In the first place, he said that he had suspended Warden Dunham. He believed that that officer had made a great blunder, not to call it by a harder name, consequently he was compelled to suspend him. He had received no word from the Governor. Some one had told him of the sensational report that had been bulletined at some of the newspaper offices, to the effect that he [the Sheriff] had been placed under arrest, but there was no truth in it. The Sheriff then gave what he understood to be the law so far as it relates to him in this matter. He believed, he said, that he could not be proceeded against until after all resources had been exhausted against William M. Tweed. First, a judgment would have to be obtained against the fugitive; then the execution would have to be levied on the defendant, and then, all else failing, the plaintiff might commence a suit against the Sheriff. But before a judgment could be obtained at least one hundred and twenty days must elapse. If during that time, he succeeded in recapturing Tweed, if, in fact, he was returned to the jail even on the one hundred and nineteenth day, then the Sheriff would by law be freed from further prosecution and the plaintiff's claim against the defendant be as originally placed by the courts. The Sheriff then gave his theory of the release. He believed the party left the jail just after dinner and went out toward King's Bridge. On their return to the City they stopped at Tweed's house at the earliest hour—4 o'clock—mentioned by Dunham. The party entered the house, and Tweed was permitted to start up stairs. He then retraced his steps, went out into the street, jumped into a carriage in waiting, and drove away. Meanwhile the two officers sat in the parlor chatting with the son and son-in-law. When Tweed had obtained a good, safe start they gave the alarm, and search was instituted. Then the alarm was given at the Police Station, and the City Police notified just at a time that the watch was being changed. That was his theory of the affair. He had obtained no definite news during the day. He had been in Brooklyn all the afternoon, but the trip had amounted to nothing. The Sheriff said he was doing everything he possibly could to find and arrest Tweed, but so far without success. He knew nothing of Dunham's whereabouts.

A THEORY OF THE ESCAPE.

TWEED REPORTED TO HAVE SAILED FOR A FOREIGN PORT—HOW THE STORY IS REGARDED AT THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

It was rumored yesterday forenoon that it had been discovered how Tweed had effected his escape. It was said that on the night of his flight he went on board of a steam tug lying in the East River, and had been placed on board a British bark which had been kept in waiting for him, off the east end of Long Island. This vessel, the Lord Clarendon, was said to have been purchased in this port some weeks ago by a relative of Tweed, who was comparatively unknown as such in this City. The Lord Clarendon, although she was cleared in the Custom-house on Nov. 12, and went to sea on Nov. 13, was said to have been seen hovering about the eastern end of Long Island by several of the pilot-boats. These were the grounds for the suspicion that Tweed had made his escape on her, and the report gained so much credence that an announcement to that effect was posted on the bulletin board of the Marine Exchange. A TIMES reporter called on Mr. George W. Blunt, of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, and inquired whether there was any truth in the rumor that the Lord Clarendon had been seen by the pilots. Mr. Blunt said that there was no truth in the statement. The vessel had sailed from this port on Nov. 12, and Pilot Love had taken her out. Two Deputy Sheriffs had called on him during the afternoon in regard to the matter, and he had told them where they might find Love, and they had gone to Staten Island in search of him. If the vessel had been kept in the neighborhood, Commissioner Blunt thought that the pilots would have known it and reported it at his office. This, however, had not been done. The reporter next called upon Messrs. Walsh and Field, the brokers who cleared the vessel in the Custom-house. These gentlemen said that a few weeks ago Mr. Samuel A. Russell, of the firm of Charles T. Russell & Co., of No. 6 Chapel street, Liverpool, had come to this country with a letter from his firm instructing them, [Messrs. Walsh & Field,] to purchase a vessel to be sent to Valparaiso for orders. The Lord Clarendon was purchased, but before she was ready for sea the orders were changed, and they were directed to purchase a sufficient quantity of kerosene-oil to ballast the vessel, and to send her to Queenstown. This was done, and on Nov. 12 the vessel was cleared and proceeded down the bay, and on the next day went to sea. Mr. Samuel A. Russell returned to England about two weeks ago, and they had since received a cable telegram from him in regard to the insurance on the vessel and cargo. The Lord Clarendon, they said, ought to be in Queenstown now.

The story that Tweed went on her may, as is believed by several detectives, be intended to destroy any intelligible clue to his present whereabouts—but it is considered at least plausible. The vessel lay, it is said, off the coast of Long Island until Saturday last, and, as if to give color to the story, it was rumored that the name on the stern had been freshly painted. The story was told to the Sheriff's officers yesterday, and a number of officers are now engaged in procuring evidence on the subject. The Sheriff's visit to Brooklyn in the afternoon is said to have been in relation to this theory of Tweed's escape.

LEGAL OPINIONS AS TO THE SHERIFF'S LIABILITY.

With a view of confirming the opinions of Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham and others as to the liability of Sheriff Conner for the bail fixed in the Tweed civil suits, TIMES reporters visited a number of prominent legal gentlemen yesterday. Without exception they concurred in the opinion that Mr. Conner is liable to the State for the full amount of the bail in the suits, and that this amount may at the proper time be recovered. Mr. Peckham was consulted as to whether any proceedings had been instituted against Mr. Conner, and if there had not, as to what course the people's counsel would take in the matter. "I have nothing to do with Mr. Conner," said Mr. Peckham. "And if you have nothing to do with him, who has?" asked the reporter. "Why nobody has anything to do with him now. His liability does not begin until judgment has been recovered. The people's suit must first be tried and decided and judgment ordered by the court. This done, the proper person is ordered to levy the execution of the judgment, and it is not till he shall return to the court with the words *person not found* that any proceedings can commence against the Sheriff. Then he will be liable to the full amount of the judgment, provided such amount does not exceed the amount of the bail fixed in the case. If the judgment is in excess of the bail the Sheriff will be liable for the amount of the bail only. The process of the recovery from the Sheriff will be by a suit brought in the name of the people against him."

It has been suggested that if Mr. Conner could set up the defense that because Tweed's money is where the State cannot reach it, he will not be liable for the bail, on the ground that the State has suffered no loss by the escape. A lawyer of considerable repute was questioned on this point, and stated the law as follows: "In an action against a Sheriff for an escape from imprisonment on a final process, *i. e.*, an execution against his person, the Sheriff can show, in mitigation of damages, the insolvency of the party. (4 Bos., 391.) The Code, however, provides, (section 201) that 'if after being arrested, the defendant escape or be rescued, or bail be not given or justified, the Sheriff shall be liable as bail;' and in such a case it has been held that the Sheriff cannot prove the debtor's insolvency in mitigation of damages. (Bensel vs. Lynch, 44 N. Y., 162; Metcalf vs. Stryker, 31 N. Y., 355.) Such a defense, therefore, under the present circumstances, will not avail the Sheriff, though he might have taken it had Tweed been imprisoned under an action against his person after judgment."

TWEED REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SEEN IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday morning a boy, about sixteen years of age, called at the Police Central Office in Brooklyn and asked to see Superintendent Campbell, to whom he made in substance the following statement: On Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, he was sent with a message to the house of Senator John R. Kennaday, at the corner of Pierrepont and Hicks streets. Learning that the Senator would not be home for some time, he strolled down to the foot of Joralemon street. While standing on the corner of Joralemon and Furman streets he noticed a carriage drive up. The driver, a tall, thin man, descended from the box and opened the door of the carriage for, as the boy alleges, William M. Tweed. The tall man asked the boy to hold the horses, and accompanied by Tweed went to the water's edge and looked anxiously up and down the river, as if expecting a boat. After waiting some time they returned. Tweed got into the carriage, and the man, again taking the reins, drove rapidly off in the direction of Fort Hamilton. The boy knew Tweed well, because four years ago in New-York he was frequently sent on errands to the latter's office, and became thoroughly familiar with his figure and features. The boy's name could not be ascertained from the Police, but he told a straightforward story, which the Sheriff seemed to believe. Mr. Conner took the boy with him to New-York, and expects to be able to find out to-night the coachman who drove the carriage.

AT POLICE HEAD-QUARTERS.

The scene at Police Head-quarters yesterday was a repetition of that of Sunday. From early in the morning Superintendent Walling and members of the Board of Commissioners were wholly occupied in consultations with Sheriff Conner and his deputies. The various members of the detective force were coming and going all day in carriages, but no tidings of the fugitive could be learned, and Superintendent Walling admitted that every hour that passed lessened the chances of Tweed's arrest. Of course innumerable communications of an unreliable character were received, and as in the Nathan case the Spiritualists are beginning to write to the Superintendent offering advice.

Commissioner Disbecker, in conversation with a representative of THE TIMES, stated that the entire force was working to secure Tweed's recapture, and that no pains would be spared to make the search a thorough and exhaustive one. No special orders had been issued beyond the general alarm sent out on Saturday night. It was not necessary that special orders be given, as the general alarm covered everything.

THE SUITS AGAINST TWEED.

ARGUMENT IN THE MOTION FOR A STRUCK JURY—INTERESTED SPECTATORS—REMARKS OF MESSRS. PECKHAM AND FIELD.

The Supreme Court, Chambers, Judge Noah Davis presiding, was crowded with spectators yesterday forenoon. It was known that the motion was to be argued for a struck jury in the case against William M. Tweed, and as his escape had occurred since the motion was entered, those present were attracted to the place by a desire to know how the defendant's absence would affect the issue. There were a large number of minor cases disposed of by the court, and then the Judge read from a document he held in his hand:

"No. 1.—The People of the State of New-York against William M. Tweed; motion for a struck jury."

As the Judge read these words a number of the spectators smiled and one or two laughed loudly. The Judge inquired if counsel to the case were ready.

Mr. David Dudley Field, who was in the far part of the court-room, then attempted to address the court, but he could not be heard. The court officers cleared a passage for the lawyer, thus permitting him to reach the railing in front of the tribunal. He then addressed the court substantially as follows: "May it please your Honor, in this case, Sir, I have to ask that the motion stand over for a few days. I have, Sir, no information on the subject except what has been printed in the newspapers; but I must assume that the defendant in these suits, my client, has escaped. His escape, Sir, so greatly changes my relations to the case that I think those who are actively engaged in the defense should be permitted to advise with and, if need be, employ other counsel."

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, in answer to Mr. Field, said: "It is also a matter of notoriety, as related in the public newspapers, that on Saturday last the counsel for the defense had an interview with his client, at which time an affidavit was prepared bearing upon the motion. It is also a matter of notoriety that counsel's client then ran away. I fail, Sir, to see any grounds for a postponement. The plaintiff in the case is ready to appear; the defendant should also be ready to meet the issue. If he sees fit to abandon it by flight, then that flight confers no power or any right upon a friend to do so for him. According to these same newspapers, the defendant has heretofore indulged in taunts because of the delay in bringing his case to trial. Now that we are ready, the other side ask for a postponement."

Mr. Field here said—It is not a question, Sir, of indulgence to the defendant. The delays referred to have doubtless occurred from various causes. Most of them—in fact nine-tenths of them, so I have heard—were for want of prosecution. But that has nothing to do with this motion. The delay asked for is not for the defendant, but for the counsel in the case. He [Peckham] can see no reason why counsel for the defense should wish for a postponement. Perhaps others do see the reason. If he [Peckham] sees no cause for sensitiveness their minds may, and I think the court has a perfect right to heed our application. He says counsel saw the defendant last Saturday, and that preparations were made for meeting this motion, and that on that occasion he [Tweed] made an affidavit pertinent to this motion. But the reason why the application for a postponement was made has occurred since then. I ask for a postponement, say to Monday next. If a struck jury is granted, then that will necessitate a further postponement. We can't get a jury inside of fourteen days, and that will bring us so near the holidays that I feel sure the court will not feel warranted in commencing the case. I repeat that it is due counsel and to those interested in the defense that a postponement should be granted. This will give them an opportunity of employing other counsel.

Mr. Peckham—May I ask counsel for whom he makes this application?

Mr. Field—I see no necessity of entering into any argument in this matter. I have been retained since 1871 by the defendant, and my relations to the case are well known.

The Court—Do you think it will require fourteen days to secure a struck jury, Mr. Peckham?

Mr. Peckham—I do not, Sir.

Mr. Field—It will require at least six days.

The Court—The Sheriff has become by this alleged escape deeply interested in the matter. He and his bondsmen are equally interested. It occurs to me that the Sheriff should be consulted, and his opinion obtained as to whether he will retain present counsel; but that question can be determined in less time than one week—Wednesday, I think, is long enough.

Mr. Field—Wednesday is set apart for a private transaction in my office, and that makes the time mentioned by the court very inconvenient.

The Court—It may be postponed to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, or to Wednesday forenoon.

Mr. Field—If I can get through I will attend. Will your honor say 3 o'clock?

The Court—I will say 2:30 o'clock.

Mr. Field—Very well.

The Court—Then the motion is postponed to 2:30 next Wednesday afternoon.

Yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, the case of the people against Peter B. Sweeny was continued until next Thursday.

ESCAPE OF COUNTERFEITERS.

THE LOUGHERY BROTHERS BREAK OUT OF THE BROOKLYN JAIL—THEY CUT THROUGH THE WALL WITH TABLE KNIVES.

The notorious counterfeiters, John and Thomas Loughery, who have been on trial in the United States Circuit Court for the past week on an indictment charging them with counterfeiting and uttering base coin, effected their escape from Raymond Street Jail, in Brooklyn, on Sunday night. The first intimation the jail officials had that the prisoners had succeeded in effecting their escape was at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. At the hour named one of the employes carried up breakfast to John J. Price, who is awaiting trial on a charge of perjury in connection with the Beecher case. Opposite Price's cell, in the wall of the debtors' room, in which the Lougherys were confined, was a hole about ten inches wide and seventeen inches high. The floor was littered with mortar and laths cut from the wall, and among the débris were found two two table knives, such as are commonly used in eating saloons. In the room with the Lougherys were Price, a man by the name of Combs, who has been convicted of illicit whisky distilling, and a man named Anderson, who is detained as a witness. All of these men must have seen the Lougherys escape, and some of the detectives are of opinion that the counterfeiters were aided by their fellow prisoners. After cutting through the thin lath and plaster wall and reaching the corridor, to escape was a matter so easy that it only required the effort of walking to the end of the corridor and up the ladder which led to the roof. Passing through the scuttle to the roof of the jail, and from the roof dropping to the roof of a tier of cells below, the prisoners met with no obstacle, nor was any hindrance offered to their further passage to the ground and over the board fence which surrounds the jail-yard to the street. George W. Bennett, a watchman, who was hired by Sheriff Williams, at his own expense, to patrol the yard, knew nothing of the escape of the prisoners. The knives which were found near the hole in the wall of the debtors' room belonged to Joseph C. Loughery, a cousin of the fugitives, who keeps an eating-saloon in Myrtle avenue, near Prince street, about four blocks from the jail. It has been his custom to furnish them with meals twice a day since their confinement. The Lougherys were frequently visited by their friends—too frequently, as Deputy Sheriff Thorne believed, and he had expressed his opposition in the matter. On Sunday night, about 7 o'clock, Joseph C. Loughery visited them, and after a stay of fifteen minutes took his departure. He was admitted and let out by Keeper Stinson. Yesterday morning no breakfast was sent to the men, and the two facts have their weight with the officials. The Lougherys came to Brooklyn three years ago, from Canada, and almost all of that time have been engaged in the counterfeiting business. The jail officials offer as an excuse for not confining the Lougherys in the stone cells in the lower part of the prison the following written request received from Marshal Harlowe's office:

> BROOKLYN, Aug. 16, 1875.
>
> *A. G. Williams, Esq., Sheriff of Kings County:*
>
> DEAR SIR: Will you please allow John and Thomas Loughery to occupy the debtors' room in the Kings County Jail? By so doing you would greatly oblige
>
> B. W. DE CLUE, Deputy United States Marshal.

This communication was received while Marshal Harlowe was absent from the office. The Lougherys were arrested on Aug. 6, with one Philip Lewenski and a designer named Taubert. It is estimated that the gang of which the Lougherys were the leaders, put in circulation over thirty thousand dollars in spurious five-cent pieces. Yesterday the trial of Lewenski and the escaped counterfeiters was continued and concluded in the United States District Court, and resulted in the conviction of the accused. Lewenski was remanded for sentence. Vigorous measures have been taken by the Police and United States Marshals to capture the escaped counterfeiters.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday, Alderman Bergen in the chair. After some routine business had been transacted a communication was read from Mayor Hunter nominating Sidney V. Lowell as a member of the Board of Education in place of Levi B. Faron, and Francis Burke in place of Charles W. Rowe. The nominations were confirmed. The Mayor sent another communication nominating James Murphy for President of the Board of City Works in place of Gen. Woodward, resigned. The communication was laid on the table, as was also a communication nominating Charles E. Townsend for Park Commissioner. On motion of Alderman Clancy the board took a recess for half an hour. This time was occupied by the Democratic members of the board in consultation with the ex-Register, Hugh McLaughlin, William C. Kingsley, William A. Fowler, and other leaders. At the conclusion of the recess the name of Mr. James Murphy was, on motion of Alderman Clancy, taken from the table and rejected. A committee of two was then appointed to wait on the Mayor and inform him of the action of the board. The committee reported that the Mayor would take some time to consider whether he would make another nomination for President of the Board of City Works. The board then adjourned.

THE HEMPSTEAD RESERVOIR.

After the adjournment of the Board of Aldermen in Brooklyn, yesterday, there was a meeting of the Joint Committee on Law and Water and Drainage, who have had under consideration for the past six months the propriety of appropriating $500,000 for the completion of the Hempstead reservoir. Alderman Fisher moved that as proceedings were about to be instituted to recover money from the contractors, it was advisable that work be suspended on the reservoir, and all the documents, facts, and legal and other opinions in the possession of the committee be submitted to the Board of Aldermen, and that the committee recommend that the whole matter be tabled for the present. Alderman Howell moved that all the documents, &c., be submitted to the Board of Aldermen at its next meeting without any recommendation. He thought all the responsibility should rest with the Common Council. After some debate, Alderman Fisher's motion was carried and the committee adjourned. It is generally believed now that the project to expend an additional $500,000 on the Hempstead Reservoir, which in the first instance emanated from the Ring, is now effectually killed.

A BOY ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN BEATEN TO DEATH.

Ralph Vreeland and his wife Susanna Mary were brought from their residence in Boardville, N. J., yesterday afternoon, and lodged in the Passaic County Jail, at Paterson, on suspicion of having caused the death of Vreeland's son. All the neighbors agree in stating that Vreeland and his wife, the latter being the boy's step-mother, treated the lad, who was only six years old, with the utmost cruelty. On returning home from school last Monday the boy complained of being very sick, and his brother and step-sister, aged respectively six and seven years, said that some of his companions while playing had thrown him down a high embankment. The boy, whose name was Phillip, grew worse, and died on Friday without having had any medical attendance. At the instance of Mrs. Jane Willis, one of the neighbors, Dr. McWithey, of Pompton, was summoned, and, on examination, found the body covered with welts as if made with the lash of a whip. He also discovered that the boy had been struck a heavy blow on the neck with some blunt instrument. The external indications of the blow were scarcely perceptible, but on removing the skin the blood was found to be clotted, and in the opinion of the physician this wound was the direct cause of death. The neighbors, as soon as this discovery was made, caused Mrs. Vreeland's arrest, together with her husband on a charge of being an accessory. The woman refuses to say anything further than that she never treated the boy harshly. Vreeland admits that he was frequently compelled to beat the boy with a "gad," a species of whip used by farmers for driving oxen, in order to keep him at home and make him behave himself. The prisoners will be held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Vreeland is about twenty-seven years of age, and bears a tolerably good reputation among his neighbors.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The receipts for Croton water rents and penalties last week amounted to $18,231 57.

The whole amount of fines imposed in the various Police Courts during the month of November was $2,494 50.

The Directors of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association will hold an important meeting to-day at 2 P. M.

District of Columbia 3.65 bonds up to and including No. 26,300 were declared a good delivery by the Committee on Securities of the Stock Exchange yesterday.

The New-York Universal Peace Union will listen to an address by Mr. James S. Gibbons to-night at a meeting to be held in Room No. 24, Cooper Institute.

Surrogate-elect S. D. Van Schaick and Recorder Hackett took the oath of their respective offices together, yesterday afternoon, in the County Clerk's office.

Chamberlain Tappan makes the following report: Balance in the City Treasury Nov. 30, $4,767,530 31; receipts, $3,308,080 76; payments, $2,707,169 35; amount on hand Dec. 4, $5,368,441 72.

John Austin Stevens, Esq., is to read a paper on "The Progress of New-York in a Century," at a stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society to be held this evening at the library of the society.

Catharine McGowan, a widow, died on Wednesday last at the advanced age of 103 years. The deceased was a native of Ireland and came to this country twenty-eight years ago, since which time she had lived continuously in this City.

"A Reader of THE TIMES," in a communication to the editor, complains that the street lamps at either end of the Fifty fourth street bridge across Fourth avenue are not lighted at night, and that great inconvenience to pedestrians is the result.

The condition of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, who has for the past few days been seriously ill at St. Luke's Hospital, had so much improved last evening that his attendant physician, Dr. Abbe, expressed hopes of his being able to go out by Christmas.

Mr. A. P. Burbank, of Chicago, will give a reading this evening under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Literary and Musical Association, at the Sunday-school building, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street and Fourth avenue. The reading will begin at 8 o'clock.

Prof. Nathan Sheppard is to begin to-night a a course of lectures on "Modern Authors," under the auspices of the Young People's Association of the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Twenty-third street. The course embraces lectures on George Eliot, Dickens, Thackeray, and Carlyle.

During November last there arrived at this port 131 American vessels, 127 British, 22 German, 17 Italian, 9 Norwegian, 7 Austrian, 5 French, 3 Danish, 2 Dutch, 1 Costa Rican, 1 Russian, 1 Spanish, and 1 Greek. Of these 75 were steamers, 22 ships, 92 barks, 70 brigs, and 68 schooners. Total, 327.

In reply to the resolution of the Board of Aldermen protesting against the reduction of laborers' wages by the City departments, the Commissioners of Parks yesterday transmitted a communication to the Aldermen stating that the Department of Parks had not reduced the pay of its laborers from the old standard of $2 per diem.

The Tammany Society met last night, Miles B. Andrus presiding. After the routine business of the evening was concluded, it was resolved that a committee of five should be appointed by the Grand Sachem to consider the advisability of amending the constitution so as to provide that there should be no longer any secrecy in the proceedings of the society.

A foot race took place yesterday afternoon at Mott Haven, between W. P. McNaughton, of Greenpoint, Long Island, and William Harris, of Norwich, Conn. They ran 200 yards for $250 a side. Harris was the favorite in the betting. The race was very closely contested, and was won by McNaughton, who beat Harris by one foot. Time—23 1-5 seconds. Considerable money changed hands on the result.

The Aldermanic Committee on Public Works met yesterday to take action on the petition of the United Bricklayers' Association, requesting the Common Council to pass ordinances providing for their employment by the City. After a brief conference, the committee agreed to report in favor of laying new mains to increase the water supply and give employment to several thousand men, but they will also report that they have not power to make an appropriation for the purpose.

A meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was held yesterday afternoon. The Secretary reported that during the past month there had been forty-four complaints received, of which thirty-five had been investigated. Nine cases had been prosecuted, and six children had been sent to institutions or homes. The conclusion of the Hughes case was also reported. The annual meeting of the society will be held on the 28th inst.

The annual meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Union for the election of officers took place last evening at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street. Before the opening of the polls Mark Lanigan objected to the holding of the election at that time on the ground that it had not been properly advertised. The objection was overruled, and the voting resulted in the election of the following: President, Henry Cunningham; First Vice-President, Charles R. Townsend; Second Vice-President, Hermann W. Repper; Recording Secretary, John Semcken; Financial Secretary, James Moore; Corresponding Secretary, Frank Pfeiffer; Treasurer, John Frers.

A valuable collection of oil paintings is on exhibition at the Mount Sinai Hospital Fair, in the Hippodrome, comprising some of the choicest pictures from private art galleries. Among the artists represented are Gifford, Bierstadt, Bouguereau, Zimmerman, Castiglione, Van Elten, Teulers, Verboeckhoeven, Shattuck, Stammel, De Haas, Meyer Von Bremen, Page, Zamacois, Merle, Kensett, William Hart, James M. Hart, David Col, Carl Huebner, and Nehlig. Among the presents to the fair is an album of original sketches, worth $2,000. The contributors include Hart, Bierstadt, Cropsey, Matt Morgan, Dolph, Chapin, Story, Constant Mayer, Jensen, Van Elten, Stovers, Weldon, Bricher, and Nast.

BROOKLYN.

The Committee on Evening Schools of the Board of Education determined at a meeting last evening to keep the schools open until Feb. 1, 1876.

Augusta Neenaber, aged sixteen, was fatally burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp last evening, at the residence of her father, No. 179 Graham avenue.

Thomas Langan, of No. 114 North Second street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stabbing Adam Suton, of No. 80 South Fifth street, in the stomach, causing a painful wound.

Suits will, it is said, be commenced on Tuesday next against William A Fowler and A. H. Lowber, members of the old Water Board, in connection with the Hempstead reservoir frauds. It has not yet been decided whether Mr. Bliss, the third member of the board, will be sued.

Within the past few days threats have been made to destroy a building on Siegel street used by the Board of Health for disinfecting purposes. The employes of a rope-walk in the neighborhood, who number 200, think their health is endangered by the large quantity of clothing, &c., which is disinfected in the house referred to.

A communication was received from Fire Commissioner McLaughlin yesterday, by the Board of Aldermen, asking that the action commenced against him by the City to recover the interest on money which he had retained while Treasurer of the Fire Department be discontinued, as he was prepared to return the money, which, with the interest, amounted to $10,700. A resolution was passed ordering the discontinuance of the action.

The Examining Committee of Plymouth Church met last evening at the residence of Rev. Mr. Halliday, the Assistant Pastor of the church. Among those present were Mr. Beecher, Dr. Edward Beecher, Thomas G. Shearman, Henry M. Cleveland, and others. The session was a secret one, but it is believed that the principal subject discussed was the recent letter of Mrs. Moulton setting forth the questions to be submitted to the proposed Council of Congregational Churches.

NEW-JERSEY.

Collector Love, of Jersey City, reports the receipt of $96,700 98 in taxes and assessments last week.

John A. Miller, a well-known merchant of Newark made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of his creditors. It is believed that his assets will exceed his liabilities $25,000.

A foot-race for $1,000 and the championship of America, has been arranged between John Allinson, of Paterson, N. J., and Thomas F. Landy, of Providence, R. I. They are to run 125 yards at Paterson, N. J., on Jan. 1.

Terence J. McDonald, the member of the Jersey City Board of Education who is under indictment for malfeasance in office, failed to appear in court yesterday to renew his bail, and his bonds were forfeited.

The Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has offered three gold medals, valued at $50, for the three best essays on cruelty to animals, to be written by the pupils in the public schools.

Mrs. Oswald, a lady who resided in Lafayette, Jersey City, was instantly killed about noon yesterday in the Communipaw Depot of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. She was crossing the track, and did not notice an approaching train until the locomotive was so near that escape was impossible. Mr. Williams, the Master Mechanic of the road, was seriously injured in attempting to save her.

George P. Plimley and Thomas Gilligan, the Jersey City judges of election who were recently convicted of fraudulent counting and making false returns, have made application for a new trial. Judge Hoffman reserved his decision.

It has just been discovered that by a special act of the Legislature, passed in 1874, the office of County Physician in Essex County was abolished. The act restores to the Coroners the powers of which they were deprived by act of the Legislature in 1861.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, Felix Knapp, a sailor on the Bremen steamer America, lying at the dock foot of Third street, Hoboken, met with a terrible death. While standing on the yard-arm he lost his balance and fell headlong to the deck, crushing his skull and causing death instantaneously.

Dr. Levernig, who resides on Newark avenue, Jersey City Heights, discovered a burglar in the house on Sunday night. Arming himself with an unloaded revolver, he accosted the intruder, and, pointing the weapon at his head, compelled him to walk down stairs. Then he made him stand in the hallway until a boy who had been sent for an officer returned, and the thief was taken into custody. At the Third Precinct Station-house the prisoner gave his name as Edward Smith, and he was recognized as a professional burglar from New-York. A large dirk-knife was found in his pocket. He was committed for trial.

LORD & TAYLOR.

Messrs. Lord & Taylor's establishment is so well known that it seems almost superfluous to direct attention to it; but at this time it presents some unusual attractions which deserve special mention. Almost everything which goes to the furnishing and adornment of a house and its inmates is to be found in this vast establishment, which is really one of the sights of New-York. If a lady desires to make a present to husband or friend, or a gentleman to his wife or other relative, an endless stock of infinite variety in all lines of goods is presented to make a choice from; and in all things that pertain to personal adornment there is no end, from the little neck ribbon at twenty-five cents to the camel's hair shawl at $2,000. Black silks are now in large demand, and a fine lot of this variety of goods has been recently added to the stock. There is a line of family silks, manufactured expressly for this house, of rich texture and beautiful finish. They are specially adapted for family wear, being durable, handsome, and of moderate price. Mourning silks of excellent quality, Guinet's silks, Rabezmere, and other varieties are shown; and on all these the prices have been very greatly reduced. In plain silks some beautiful new shades are shown. Among the dark varieties may be mentioned prune, navy blue, seal brown, myrtle, gris fere, martin pecheur, plomb, dragon, gros vert, gros bleu, paysan, foot, carmelite, and renoncule; in the light varieties, ciel d'Indien, vert de Nile, eglantine, chair, regina, Ophelia, gre d'argent, crême, faille, gre perle, Lerande, printemps, and the favorite cardinal. The brocades and damassades, in both dark and light shades, are extremely beautiful goods. They are very rich in color and texture and, as overdresses over plain silk, are excellent for street and evening wear. Some of the favorite shades are navy blue, light drab, pink, dark green, acme, dark browns, and the light blues. The prices of them have been reduced from $6 50 to $3 a yard, the width being thirty-seven inches. Lace goods will attract special attention at this time, being so well suited for holiday presents. There is a large variety of them. An entirely new stock of barbes, handkerchiefs, fichus, jabots, &c., in point applique, round point, and Duchess point, is displayed, all at wonderfully low prices. Real Valenciennes, in flouncing widths, of beautiful and novel patterns, and Cashmere lace scarfs and ties; a full line of rufflings, crape lisse, tarletans, and lace in all the leading widths, may be seen, and the attendants will grow enthusiastic over their artistic make and moderate prices. In this department also they have a large lot of manufactured goods selling below cost. From these departments the visitor may wander off to where the rich and curious camel's hair shawls are shown. Here you may pick out one at $50 or at $2,000, and at all prices between those sums. These are the luxuries of the wealthy, and there is a readier sale for them than one might suppose who only considered the high cost of these articles. In addition to the shawls, there is a very full line of camel's hair goods, well worthy of attention. In other departments there are shown some very beautiful furs, just the thing for this damp and wintry weather; made-up suits at all prices; ladies' walking cloaks, silk and fur lined; cloth walking-jackets of pretty patterns and tasteful finish; an infinitude of feather trimmings in all dark shades, and a beautiful variety of braid trimmings, which are absolutely artistic in their graceful patterns and exquisite workmanship. In addition, there is a large department devoted to ladies' shoes, all of Parisian manufacture, both in the dainty and substantial kinds, intended for the ball-room or the street. Of gentlemen's furnishing goods there is a very handsome display. Neckties and scarfs, collars, cuffs, shirts of all varieties, hosiery, underwear, smoking-jackets of the richest kinds, smoking-caps, slippers, canes, umbrellas, traveling-bags, pocket-books, &c., and of the widest range of price, are included in this extensive department, which is well patronized at this season. Though the cry of hard times is heard everywhere, they do not appear to have had any effect in diminishing the crowd of buyers which is always seen in Messrs. Lord & Taylor's store. Judging by the appearance of the establishment yesterday afternoon, crowded, as it was, in every part, and the ceaseless activity of the attendants as they waited on the throng of customers, there is a large and steady demand for the endless variety of goods in which this great house deals, not a twentieth part of which has been referred to in this article.

AID FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN AND YOUNG GIRLS.

The fair in aid of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, in progress at No. 28 Union Square, closes this evening. The number of ornaments, fancy goods, household articles, and works of art still remaining unsold is larger than it ought to be, considering the admirable nature of the charity in aid of which they have been offered for sale. Among the attractions of the fair is a large collection of figures in terra cotta and excellent carvings in wood, used to illustrate characters of the middle ages at church festivals. They were taken from the convents recently suppressed in Italy, and have been sent to this country to be disposed of for the benefit of the Catholic poor. Many of the figures are over three hundred years old, and the whole is a rare collection well worthy the attention of condoisseurs in such matters. Several lots have already been sold to lovers of antiques, and those remaining will be disposed of at reasonable prices. The ladies who have generously placed their time and labor at the disposal of the managers of the excellent institution for the benefit of which the fair was held, hope that on this the last day of their enterprise they will be largely patronized by the charitable public, and enabled to add a handsome sum to the fund for the protection and support of the friendless children and young girls of this City.

A SUIT FOR EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.

The trial of the suit of William M. Newman against George H. Goddard has been begun before Judge Lawrence in Part I. of the Supreme Court. The facts of the case are somewhat interesting as a relic of the last war. Newman had a store in Camden, Ark., in May 1861, whose stock, he claims, was then worth $18,000 and was rapidly appreciating in value. Goddard was the representative of a Vigilance Committee at the place and went to Newman's store one day. Taking the luckless store-keeper by the collar, he ordered him to leave the premises, which Newman did. The latter remained in the town for a month or two after this. He was a Union man and, he claims, was subjected to great indignity. After much trouble he worked his way to the Northern States. His present suit is brought to recover the value of the property taken from him and damages for the indignity he suffered. The total damages claimed are $100,000. The defense is that the stock of goods in the store was not worth $18,000, and that the plaintiff's claim for exemplary damages rests upon a story which is not true.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. C. L. Best, United States Army, is at the Grand Hotel.

Hon. F. W. Bird, of Massachusetts, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Judge Nathaniel Shipman, of Hartford, is at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge T. R. Westbrook, of the New-York Supreme Court, is at the Sturtevant House.

William G. Fargo, of Buffalo, is at the Astor House.

Gen. W. C. Wickham and Judge W. J. Robertson, of Virginia, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Fordyce L. Laflin, of Saugerties, N. Y., and ex-Congressman John Rogers, of Black Brook, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. John W. Foster, United States Minister to Mexico; Gen. D. B. Sackett, United States Army; Controller Nelson K. Hopkins, Postmaster John F. Smyth, and Dewitt C. Ellis, of Albany, and Dr. E. Eldridge, of Elmira, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LECTURES TO NURSES.

Dr. Kitchen, Chief of the Medical Staff of the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and Superintendent of the School for Nurses, has arranged the following course of lectures to be delivered during December, before the nurses under instruction in the school; "Use of Thermometer," by Dr. C. T. Poore, on Dec. 2; "Hysteria," by Dr. D. H. Kitchen, on Dec. 4; "Surgical Nursing," by Dr. Yale, on Dec. 7; "Functions of the Skin," by Dr. Keyes, on Dec. 10; "Precautionary Measures in Contagious and Infectious Diseases," by Dr. Otis, on Dec. 13; "Poisons," by Dr. Drake, on Dec. 17; "Obstetrics," by Dr. Gillette, on Dec. 20; "Pulse," by Dr. Stein, on Dec. 22; "Respiratory Organs," by Dr. Van Wyck, on Dec. 24; "Anatomy," by Dr. Maxwell, on Dec. 27; "Ophthalmic Nursing," by Dr. Pooley, on Dec. 29.

RESTRICTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The new Constitution of North Carolina prohibits marriages between whites and blacks to the third generation; provides for biennial sessions of the Legislature, each limited to sixty days; authorizes the Legislature to farm out the convicts, and invests it also with power to provide fitting penalties for the carrying of concealed weapons.

KNOX'S display of FURS at his different stores, No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is unusually rich, varied, and attractive, and cannot fail to delight the ladies upon inspection. Those who want to select a set of rare beauty, at a moderate outlay, should make their purchases of KNOX.—*Advertisement.*

WOULD YOU SAVE LIFE?

Then keep a box of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR always at hand. Many a child has been burned to death that might have been saved by it. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

ARE you disgusted with catarrh? then use WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. Are you suffering from any kind of pain? use WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. Sold everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship America, from Bremen.—O. Isler, Max Philipp, Carl Wiese, Arthur Bender, Emilie Bender, John Salvi, Johs. Dalbkermeyer, Siebrand Nievenhous, Ferd. Hoche, Mart. Stalmann, Mrs. Elizabeth Hitzeroth, Charles Eibel, Friedr. Haffner, Sebastian Spieler, Miss Gerhardine Wragge, A. Grube, J. Leidel, J. Weissenbach.

In steam-ship Switzerland, from Antwerp.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Freyer and son, G. E. Abbott, Miss Sadie E. Abbott, Etienne Gerard, Carlo Rossi, Eler Salmann, Capt. Henry Pratt, Frederick von Wrede, Miss Martha Powell, Frank Kellermann, wife, and four children, Mrs. Rosalie Messmer.

In steam-ship Dakota, from Liverpool.—C. Feran, F. Bayley, J. Bark, Mrs. M. Bark, M. Bassington, J. Reed, Mrs. T. Reed, William Heritage, Mrs. M. Parfitt, Miss E. Parfitt, T. Parfitt, W. Coden, Mr. and Mrs. D. Meade.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:11 | Sun sets.....4:33 | Moon sets.12:53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:04 | Gov. Island...2:53 | Hell Gate...4:15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............MONDAY, Dec. 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; J. W. Garrett, Hicks, Baltimore, Md., William Dalzell; Beverly, Wallace, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

Ship Arundel Castle, (Br.,) Fulton, London, Eng., W. D. Morgan.

Bark Contest, (Br.,) Hines, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Pendergast Bros. & Co.; Reindeer, Decker, Georgetown, Dem., H. Trowbridge's Sons; Vibilia, (Br.) Kenny, Cork, for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Romo, (Br.,) McKenzie, Santander, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Curacao, (Br.,) Lockhart, Williamstadt, Cur., Joseph Foulke's Sons; Rosina, (Ital.) Porcella, Naples, Italy, Funch, Edye & Co.; H. L. Routh, Martin, Liverpool, Eng., Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Brig Express, (Br.,) Willingale, Ponce, P. R., S. Michelana; Thomas Owen, Guptill, Cienfuegos, Cuba, Marcus Hunter & Co.

Schrs. Laura, (Br.,) Foster, Port Johnson, N. J., Heney & Parker; Ada J. Shortland, Doane, Para, Brazil, G. Amsinck & Co.

Canal-boat B. Austarman, Paige, Newark, N. J., B. M. Paige.

Barge Chesapeake, Fults, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Dakota, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool Nov. 25, and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Nov. 28, lat. 50 46, lon. 23, passed steam-ship Egypt, hence for Liverpool; 30th, lat. 48 40, lon. 38 30, passed a Bremen steamer bound E.; Dec. 1, lat. 47, lon. 43 20, passed a steamer bound E., showing two blue lights; 2d, lat. 46 02, lon. 47 42, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 4th, lat. 42, lon. 60 30, spoke brig Isabella Hayden, from Liverpool, for Prince Edward Island, short of water and provisions; supplied her. The D. brings 14 cabin and 57 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Switzerland, (Belg.,) Jackson, Antwerp Nov. 20, with mdse. and 18 cabin and 41 steerage passengers to G. W. Colton. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage; Dec. 1, lat. 45 32, lon. 48 17, passed a large iceberg; 4th, lat. 42 10, lon. 61 10, passed steam-ship Vaderland, from Philadelphia, for Antwerp; 5th, 320 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Celtic, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Cortes, Freeman, New-Orleans Nov. 27 and S. W. Pass 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Nov. 3, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Ship Woodburn, (of Greenock,) Hartnell, Calcutta Sept. 8, with mdse. to order—vessel to A. A. Low & Bros.

Ship Jane Law, (of Glasgow,) Mitchell, Bombay Aug. 5, with mdse. to Ralli Bros.—vessel to Joshua S. Tucker.

Bark Nineveh, (of Boston,) Wyman, Rio Janeiro 38 ds., with coffee to Rowland & Humphrey—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Crossed the equator Nov. 7, in lon. 38; has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds.

Bark Lalla W., (of Granville, N. S.,) McNeil, Cork 55 ds., in ballast to Heney & Parker. Nov. 22, lat. 26 lon. 70, passed bark John E. Chase, from Greenock, for Savannah; 15th, lat. 19 06, lon. 58 50, spoke bark Ephemie, from Baltimore, for Demerara, 16 ds. out.

Bark Solande, (Norw.,) Petersen, Aberdeen 67 ds. In ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Cilac Mino, (Aust.,) Catticich, Leith Oct 13. In ballast to Slocovich & Co. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Brig Daylight, (of New-Haven,) Sawyer, Demerara 20 ds. with sugar, &c., to L. W. & P. Armstrong; has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras; Nov. 20th, lat. 16, lon. 63, passed bark Jane Adeline, hence, for Porto Cabello; Dec. 1, lat. 37, lon. 74, passed schr. David Ames steering S.

Brig La Creole, (Dutch,) Lange, Milk River, Jam., 21 ds, with logwood to Pimentoe, Duval & Co.; has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with northerly gales.

Brig Priscilla May, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Gough, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to Crandall Bros.

Schr. Vapor, Applegate, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Champion, Granville, of and 9 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to F. H. Smith—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Josephine, Fickett, Calais, with lumber to Wilson & Godfrey.

Schr. B. L. Eaton, Gearson, Calais, with lumber to J. Boynton's Son.

Schr. Georgie Staples, Maloney, Calais, with lumber to master.

Schr. Magnet, Buzell, Gardner, with lumber to John S. Creed.

Schr. Charles W. Morse, Mar, Gardner, with lumber to J. Boynton's Son.

Schr. Ada W. Gould, (new, 210 tons,) Lindsley, Norwich.

Schr. Mary Limeburner, Coombs, Salem.

Schr. Emma L Porter, Chapman, Salem, for Baltimore.

Schr. George S. Wright, Miller, Lynn, for Baltimore.

Schr. Flora, Peterson, Newburyport.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Smith, Boston.

Schr. Sarah C. Smith, Smith, Boston.

Schr. Wild Pidgeon, Conway, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hattie Coombs, Law, Somerset.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, New-Bedford.

Schr. Francis C. Smith, Smith, New-Bedford.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Baker, New-Bedford.

Schr. James English, Barker, Bristol.

Schr. Anna J. Laughton, Smith, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. G. Lawson, Mehrhoff, Providence.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Clark, Providence.

Schr. Eliza A. Scribner, Smith, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Hyne, Oliver, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. John Crockford, Hart, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Onward, Fuller, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Stephen S. Lee, Reynolds, Noank.

Schr. Charles H. Northam, Hall, Cromwell.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Hart, New-London.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, New-London.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. William Gillum, Foster, New-Haven.

Schr. William Young, Wright, New-Haven.

Schr. M. H. Rand, Kimball, New-Haven.

Schr. Everglade, Mason, Fairhaven.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. E., hazy off shore.

MARINE DISASTERS.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 6.—The schr. Midnight, Capt. Scott, of this port, arr. to-day, and had the schr. Mary Hawes, of Camden, Me., in tow, which she found abandoned 150 miles E. of Thatcher's Island, on Saturday. The Mary Hawes was about half full of water when found, and her chain and one anchor were gone. She had a general cargo from Boston for Camden.

A dispatch from Halifax states that the schr. John Smith, of this port, dragged anchor and went ashore in Prospect harbor. She lost part of her stern and keel and knocked off her rudder. She was got off, and while sailing into Halifax was run into by a government steamer and was considerably damaged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Alonzo, (Br.,) Tuslyn, from Bull River, S. C., for London, (with phosphate,) put into Tybee Dec. 5, leaking.

Brig B. W. Cochran, (Br.,) Boston, for Windsor, N. S., put into Halifax to-day, (6th,) with loss of sails and ballast shifted; also, has some of her crew frostbitten.

Bark Esperanza, (Span.,) St. Johns, P. R., for Savannah, went ashore on the 5th inst. on the shoals S. E. of Tybee and became a total loss. The crew were saved.

Steamer Durham, (Br.,) New-Orleans Nov. 23 for Reval, was spoken (by an arrival at Savannah to-day) on the 5th inst., (no lat. or lon. given,) with machinery disabled.

Steamer Metropolis, Peterson, Savannah, for Baltimore, put into Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 5, short of coal.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Dec. 2.—Arr. schr. Mary A. Harmon, Malliman, Pensacola. Sld. brig A. H. Curtis, Merriman, N. of Hatteras.

CIENFUEGOS, Dec. 1.—Arr. bark B. W. Griffiths, (Br.,) Drummond, New-York.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—Arr. steamer Yazoo, Willbank, Philadelphia. Sld. steamer City of New-York, Timmerman, New-York; bark Rosa Y. Carman, (Sp.,) Bertram, New-Orleans; brig J. L. Bowen, Hall, Galveston.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 6.—Arr. bark Keystone, (new, Br.,) Economy, N. S.; schr. Cambria, New-York.

Dec. 4.—Cld. barks Howard, (Br.,) Belfast; Alexander McKenzie, (Br.,) Copp, Liverpool; brig Crescent, (Br.,) Maitland; schr. The Star, (Br.,) New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Sld. Thor, Mattea, Reporter, Manflo, Lalla Rookh, Bremen, Galathea, Falken, Dagmar, Send, Fortuna, Germania, (Capt. Pellica.) Arr. on the 5th ult., Ethan Allen, Hans Tode; on the 20th ult., Eva C. Yates; on the 29th ult., Stephen Bishop; on the 6th inst., Caris, Julia Hevn, (both at Falmouth.) Emma L. Shaw, Amicitia, Severn.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 6.—The Inman steam-ship City of Chester, Capt. Leitch, from New-York Nov. 27, arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The White Star steamer Germanic, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York Nov. 27, passed Crookhaven at 1:30 this morning.

MOVILLE, Dec. 6.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Italia, Capt. Craig, from New-York, Nov. 21 for Glasgow, arrived here to-day.

OLD ROOFS

of all kinds thoroughly repaired and coated with Mastic slate at 1½ cents per square foot and upward. Refer to 3,000 roofs, three to ten years old. Estimates cheerfully made. New roofs put on and warranted five or ten years. Responsible guarantees for five or ten years. Material shipped everywhere, with simple instructions.

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LUCCA. Your uprights are extraordinary instruments and deserve their great success.

PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but give yours the preference over all.

STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.

WEHL. Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. I fully indorse that opinion. They have no rival anywhere.

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